Janua Scientiarum:

OR,

A COMPENDIOUS INTRODUCTION TO

Geography,
Chronology,
Government,
} *History,*
Phyloſophy,

And all Genteel ſorts of

LITERATURE

By CHARLES BLOUNT *Gent.*

——— *Brevis eſſe Laboro.*

Printed by *Nath. Thompſon* at the Entrance into the *Old-Spring-Garden* near *Charing-Croſs*, MDCLXXXIV.

A COMPENDIOUS

INTRODUCTION

TO

LITERATURE

To His GRACE,

Charles Lenox,

DUKE of

RICHMOND,

EARL of

MARCH,

BARON of

SHEDRINGTON,

Master of the Horse

TO HIS MOST

Sacred Majesty,

And Knight of the most

Noble Order of the GARTER.

This Piece is most humbly Dedicated
by the Author,

CHARLES BLOUNT.

ERRATA.

PAge 2. line 5. read *Corcica*, p. 2. l. 9. r. *Stephanus*, p. 31. l. 16. after *Luxury* put *the*, p. 32. l. 3. r. *Aſtyages*, p. 40. l. 16. r. *Antoninus*, p. 42. l. 16. r. *Conſtantinus*, p. 43. l. 3. r. *Heruli*, p. 45. l. 16. r. *Lygdamis*, p. 61. l. 21. r. *Antoninus Pius*, p. 61. l. 22. r. *Aurelius Antoninus*, p. 62. l. 19. r. *Scythia*, p. 63. l. 4. after *whom* r. *he*, p. 64. l. 6. r. *Antoninus*, p. 66. l. 11. after *rather* r. *a*, p. 70. l. 17. r. *Arruphis*, p. 75. l. 8. for *Vices* r. *Virtues*, p. 77. l. 9. r. *paſſages*, p. 79. l. 20 for *it* r. *them*, p. 80 l. 6. for *Porſona* r. *Porſenna*, p. 80. l. 22. r. *agreeably*, p. 95. l. 15. after *attribute* r. *to*, p. 103. l. 6. r. *Senecues*, p. 104. l. 6. r. *of the Cimbri*, p. 105. l. 2. r. *Pieces*, p. 108. l. 2. r. *Antoninus*, p. 108. l. 14. for *one of* r. *one and*, p. 112. l. 7. r. *Eclipſes*, p. 117. l. 18. r. *Wat Tylor*, p. 126. l. 13. r. *Petronius*, p. 135. l. 19. r. *quaſi*; in the great ſheet *Sæſar* for *Cæſar*. For theſe and what other faults occurre; the Author entreats the Generous Reader to impute them to his remote Abode from the Preſs.

BOOKS Printed and Sold by *Nathaniel Thompſon* at the Entrance into the *Old-Spring-Garden* near *Charing-Croſs*.

A Narrative of the *Phanatical Plot*, ſetting forth the Treaſonable and Wicked Deſigns which they have been carrying on againſt King & Government ever ſince the laſt *Weſtminſter* Parliament. With an Account of the Treacherous Contrivances againſt ſeveral Worthy Perſons, and the Meaſures which they uſed to take off the Kings-Evidence by *Subornation*. To which is added, A Relation of the Evil Practices of *John Rowſe* (who was lately Executed at *Tyburn*,) *William Lewis*, (who ſtands Convicted,) and others. By *John Zeal* Gent. Price 1 *s*.

A Vindication of the Lord *Russel's* Speech and Innocence; In a Dialogue betwixt *Whig* and *Tory*: Being the same that was Promised to the *Observator* in a *Penny-Post-Letter*. Price 4 *d.*

Stafford's Memoirs: Or, a Brief and Impartial Account of the Birth and Quality, Imprisonment, Tryal and Principles, Declaration, Comportment, Devotion; Last Speech and Final End of *WILLIAM* late Lord Viscount *STAFFORD*, Beheaded on *Tower-hill Wednesday* the 29*th.* of *December* 1680. Whereunto is annexed a short Appendix concerning some Passages in *Stephen Colledges* Tryal at *Oxford*. Price Bound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Lawyer Out-law'd; Or a Brief Answer to Mr. *Hunt's* Defence of the *Charter*. With some Useful Remarks on the Commons Proceedings in the last Parliament at *Westminster*, In a Letter to Friend. Price 6 *d.*

Oates's Manifesto; or the Complaint of *TITUS OATES* against the Doctor of

of *Salamanca*: And the same DOCTOR against *TITUS OATES*; Compriz'd in a Dialogue between the said Parties, on occasion of some Inconsistent Evidence given about the Horrid and Damnable *POPISH PLOT*. Price 6*d*.

A LETTER to Mr. *Elkana Settle*, occasioned upon his famous Recanting and *Plot-Ridiculing* Narrative. Price 4*d*.

Some Brief *Remarks* on the Debates of the *House of Commons* in the last Parliament at *Oxford*, &c. Price 6*d*.

The *Badger* in the *Fox-Trap*, or a Satyr upon Satyr; An Excellent new Satyr. price 6*d*.

The Arraignment of *Co-Ordinate-Power*; wherein all Arbitrary-proceedings are laid open to all Honest Abhorrers and Addressers: With a Touch at the *London Petition* and *Charter*, &c. very useful for all Lawyers and Gentlemen. Price 1*s*.

An

An Answer to a Scandalous Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Character of a Popish Successor, and what England may expect from such a One.* Price 6 d.

The GENEALOGIES of the High-born Prince and Princess, GEORGE and ANNE, of *Denmark, &c.* Shewing the Lineal Descent of these two Noble and Illustrious Families: with Their *Matches, Issue, Times of Death, Place of Sepulcher, Impreses, Devices,* &c. From the Year of Grace M. to this present Year 1683. *Extracted from the most Authentick Testimonies of the best Historians and Antiquaries of Their times.* Price bound 1 s.

Anima Mundi: Or, An Historical Narration of the Opinions of the Ancients concerning Man's Soul after this Life, according to Un-enlightned Nature.

Great is *Diana* of the *Ephesians:* Or, the Original of *Idolatry.* Together with the Politick Institution of the *Gentiles* Sacrifices. Both Bound together, price 1 s. 6 d. Both written by *C. Blount* Gent.

The Kings of The first ASSYRIAN *or* BABYLONISH MONARCHY, (which began An°. M. 1788 *& lasted* 1646 *yeares*) *were*

NIMROD.

Belus
Ninus or Asshur
Semiramis
Ninias
Arius { *& others unknown till*
Sardanapalus

MEDIA

Arbaces
Mandanes
Sosarmus
Articas
Cardicias
Deioces
Phraortes
Cyaxares
Astyages

by Succession

After whom y Empire was divided by Rebellion, An. M. 3148 between

BABYLON

Belesus
Tiglah-Pelesar
Salmanasar
Senacherib
Assarhaddon
Merodach-Baladan
Nebuchadnezzar
Evil Merodack
Belshazar.

by Conquest

The Kings of the second *or* PERSIAN MONARCHY, (which began An°. M. 3434 *and lasted* 228 *yeares*) *were*

CYRUS

Cambyses
Darius Hystaspes
Xerxes
Artaxerxes Longimanus
Darius Nothus
Artaxerxes Mnemon
Artaxerxes Ochus
Arsames
Darius Codomannus

Overc

Artaxerxes Mnemon
Artaxerxes Ochus
Arsames
Darius Codomannus

Overcome by

The first King of the third GRECIAN *or* MACEDONIAN MONARCHY (wch began An°. M. 3642 & lasted 300 yeares) were

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Who dying without sons after him the Empire was divided into these foure parts.

MACEDON

1. Aridæus Brother *of* Alex: M.
2. Casander
3. Phillippus
4. Antipater
5. Demetrius Poliorcetes
6. Pyrrhus King *of* Epirus
7. Lysimachus
8. Ptolomæus Ceraunus
9. Meleager
10. Anti:pater *the* 2d
11. Sosthenes
12. Antigonus Gonatus
13. Demetrius *the* 2d
14. Antigonus Doson
15. Phillipus *the* 2d
16. Perseus *who being Over:come By Pailys Emylius* ye *Roman Consul, Macedon was therby reduced into a Province*

Under the

ASIA MINOR

1. Antigonus Phil: *of Macadon*s *Bastard*
2. Demetrius Poliorcetes *Who being expell'd by his Son in Law* Seleucus Nica:nor, *Asia was thereupon Anext to Syria, and by con:sequence fell, Ioyntly with Syria under* ye *Dominion of*

The

SYRIA

1. Seleucus Nicanor
2. Antiochus Soter
3. Antiochus Theos
4. Seleuchus Callinachus
5. Seleuchus Ceraunus
6. Antiochus Magnus
7. Seleucus Philopater
8. Antiochus Epiphanes
9. Antiochus Eupater
10. Demetrius Soter
11. Alexander Bala
12. Demetrius Nicanor
13. Antiochus Entheus
14. Tryphon
15. Antiochus Sidetes
16. Demetrius Nicanor, redux
17. Alexander Zebenna
18. Antiochus Grypus
19. Tygranes *who being subdued by* Pompey, *Syria after that became a Province.*

Under the

EGYPT (Bastard

1. Ptolomeus Iagus Phil: *of Mace*
2. Ptolom: Philadelphus
3. Ptolom: Evargetes
4. Ptol: Philopater
5. Ptol: Epiphanes
6. Ptolo: Philometor
7. Ptolo: Physcon
8. Ptolom: Lamyrus
9. Ptolom: Alexander
10. Ptol: Lamyrus redux
11. Ptol: Auletes
12. Ptolom Dyonisius
13. Cleopatra (*Daughter of* Ptolom: Auletes) *who was not only* ye *Beloved Mistress of* Julius Sæsar, *but also of Mark Anthony, whose Over:throw at Actium made her in despair throw away her Life by* ye *Biting of an Aspe, & by her Death Egypt was also reduced into a Province.*

Under the

by Pompey, Syria after that became a Province.

Life by ye Biting of an Asp & by her Death Egypt was also reduced into a Province.

Under the

Under the

Under the

ROMANS:
Who An.o M: 3924 began

The first Period of ye fourth MONARCHY, or ROMAN EMPIRE (wch reach'd to Constantine ye Great, & lasted 355 yeares) under

1. JULIUS CÆSAR

2	Augustus	18	Commodus	33	Galienus
3	Tiberius	19	Pertinax	34	Claudius Secundus
4	Caligula	20	Didius Julianus	35	Aurelianus
5	Claudius	21	Septimius Severus	36	Tacitus
6	Nero	22	Carracalla	37	Probus
7	Galba	23	Macrinus	38	Carus
8	Otho	24	Heliogabalus	39	Dyoclesian and
9	Vitellius	25	Alexand: Severus	40	Constantius Chlorus;
10	Flavius Vespasian	26	Maximinus Thrax		*The Father of* Constantine the
11	Tytus Vespasian	27	Balbinus, & Puppienus		Great, *Who Removing ye Seat*
12	Domitian	28	Gordianus		*of ye Empire from Rome to*
13	Nerva	29	Phillippus Arabs		*Byzantium in Greece, did*
14	Trajanus	30	Decius		*there after his one Name*
15	Adrianus	31	Tribonianus Gallus		*Erect Constantinople, where*
16	Antoninus Pius	32	Valerian		*(as Historians reckon) began*
17	Antoninus Phylosophus				*(A. Ch. 306) ye Empire of the East.*

LIB. I.

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

Qu. *What is* Geography?

Anſ. It is the deſcription of the Globe of the Earth; and differs from *Topography*, (which is the deſcription of particular places) as the whole differs from a part.

Qu. *Into how many parts is the Earth divided?*

Anſ. Into four;

Europe,
Aſia,
Africa, and
America both *North* and *South*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Countreys of* Europe?

Anſ. Europe may be divided into theſe three parts:

I. on the Continent,

Scandinavia, which comprehends *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*;
Muſcovy, or *Ruſſia*,
France,
Germany,
Poland,
Spain,
Italy, and
part of *Turkey*.

II. The *Britiſh-Iſles*; as, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

III. Iſles on the Mediterranean; as,
Sardinia,
Candia,
Sicily,
Corcia,
Majorca, and
Minorca.

Qu. *Which are the chief Countreys of* Aſia?

Anſ. Aſia may be divided alſo into three parts; as,

I. On the Continent,

part of *Turkey*,
Georgia,
Arabia,
Perſia,
India, or *Moguls Countrey*,
China, and
Tartaria.

II.

II. Isles on the Ocean; as,

Maldivies, *Molucques*,
Ceylan, *Philippines*, and
Sunda, *Japan*.

III. Isles on the Mediterranean; as,

Cyprus, *Scio*, and
Rhodes, *Metelin*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Countreys of* Africa?

Ans. Africa in like manner may be divided into three parts; as,

I. On the Continent,

Barbary, *Nubia*,
Ægypt, *Abissinea*, or *Æthiopia*,
Biledulgerid, *Zaara*,
Countrey of *Negroes*, *Guiney*, *Zanguebar*, *Congo*, *Monomotapa*, *Caffures*.

II. Isles on the Ocean; as,

Madera, St. *Helena*,
Canaries, *Madagascar*, or
Cape Verde, St. *Lawrence*,
St. *Thomas*, and *Zocotora*.

III. an Isle on the Mediterranean-Sea, called *Malta*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Countreys of* America?

Anſ. Which *America* do you mean? for it is uſually divided into *North* and *South*.

Qu. *Which then are the chief parts of the Northern* America?

Anſ. The Northern *America* may likewiſe be divided into three parts; as, I. On the Continent,

the *Arctickland*,	*Pennſylvania*,
New north Wales	*Mary-Land*,
New ſouth Wales	*Virginia*,
New Britain,	*Carolina*,
Canada,	*Florida*,
New France,	*Mexico*, or *New*
New Scotland,	*Spain*,
New England,	*New Mexico*,
New York,	Land of *Jeſſo*,
New Jerſey, or	and *Anian*.

II. Iſles on the North Sea; as, *New-found-land*, and the *Antilles*, which comprehend *Jamaica*, together with all the *Lucaif* and *Caribbe-Iſles*.

III.

III. an Iſland in the South Sea, named *California.*

Qu: *Which are the chief parts of the Southern* America?

Anſ. The Southern *America* (excepting one Iſland, called *Magellanick*) is all a Continent, having in it theſe ſeveral Countreys, *viz.*

the firm Land,	*Magellan,*
Peru,	*Braſil,* and
Amazones,	*Paraquay.*
Chili,	

Qu. *What is a* Continent?

Anſ. A *Continent* is one great parcel of Land, wherein are many Countreys joyned together, without being ſeperated by the Sea.

Qu. *What is an* Iſland?

Anſ. An *Iſland* is any part of Earth encompaſſed round with Water; as, *Great Britain* and *Ireland.*

Qu. *Of what extent or circumference is the Earth judged to be?*

Anſ. Geographers divide the Globe into 360 parts or degrees;

so that reckoning each Degree to be 73 *Italian* miles, or 69 *English*, (which is the same) its Circumference will appear to be 26286 miles, and its Diameter 8365 miles.

Qu. *Of what ſcituation and extent is* Europe?

Anſ. Europe is for the moſt part ſcituate in the Northern Temperate *Zone*, and contains within its bounds the principal part of the *Roman* and *Græcian* Monarchies: whoſe length, from *Cape-finis-terre* on the weſt of *Spain*, to the River *Tanais* in *Muſcovy*, is 2400 miles; and breadth, from *Cape-Metapan* in *Morea*, to the moſt Northern Promontory of *Norway*, about 2100 miles.

Qu. *How is* Europe *bounded?*

Anſ. Europe is bounded on the North with the Northern Ocean, or frozen Sea; on the Weſt with the Weſtern or *Atlantick* Ocean; on the South, with the Mediterranean Sea, parting *Europe* from *Afri-*

ca;

ca; and laſtly, on the Eaſt, it is divided from *Aſia* by the Rivers *Duina* and *Tanais*.

Qu. *Of what ſituation and extent is* Aſia?

Anſ. Aſia (from whence ſprang the firſt Monarchies and Religions of the World, and now poſſeſs'd by four the greateſt Princes of the Earth, (*viz.*) the Grand Seignior, Sultan of *Perſia*, Great Mogul, and Cham of *China* and *Tartary*:) is ſeated moſtly in the Temperate Zone; and extends in length, from *Smyrna* in the Weſt, to the fartheſt part of *Tartary* near *Jeſſo* in the Eaſt, about 4800 miles; and in breadth, from the loweſt part of *Malacca* in the South, to the Streights of *Weigats* in the *North*, near 4200 miles.

Qu. *How is* Aſia *bounded?*

Anſ. Aſia, on the weſt, is ſeperated from *Africa* by the Red-Sea, and by the *Iſthmus* of *Sues*; from *Europe*, by the Rivers *Tanais* and

Duina; and towards the other part of the World, is environ'd by the *Tartarian*, *Chinean*, *Indian*, *Perſian*, and *Arabian* Seas.

Qu. *Of what ſcituation and extent is* Africa?

Anſ. *Africa* is ſcituated under the Torrid *Zone*: being in length, from *Cape-Verde* to *Gaardafuy*, 4300 miles; and in breadth, from *Cape-Bon* to the *Cape of good-hope*, 4200 miles.

Qu. *How is* Africa *bounded?*

Anſ. *Africa* is formed like a Triangle, and ſeperated from all parts of the World but *Aſia* by four Seas: being limited, on the North, by the Mediterranean; on the Eaſt, by the Red-Sea, or *Arabian-Gulph*; on the South, by the *Æthiopian*; and on the Weſt, by the *Atlantick*-Ocean.

Qu. *How is* America *bounded?*

Anſ. *America* (the fourth and laſt known part of the World, which

Columbus

Columbus firſt diſcovered 190 years ago) is bounded on the Eaſt, by the *Atlantick* and *Vergivian* Seas, which part it from *Europe* and *Africa*; on the Weſt, by *Mare Pacificum*, which divides it from *Aſia*; on the South, by *Terra incognita*, ſeperated by the Streights of *Magellan*; and on the North, by parts as yet undiſcovered: ſo as no extent thereof can certainly be given.

Qu. *Now, foraſmuch as it concerns all* Europeans *to have a more particular knowledge of* Europe, *as well as of the chief Towns in other parts of the World, wherewith we trade: pray tell me firſt, how many Cities and Pariſhes there are in* England, *together with its extent, circumference and limits?*

Anſ. In *England* there are twenty-five Cities, whereof *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*, and *Norwich*, are the four chief. Alſo it is divided into fifty-two Shires or Counties, and thoſe again into 9725 Pariſhes: being in length,

length, from *Barwick* in the North, to the *Iſle of Wight* in the South, 386 miles; and from *Dover* in the Eaſt, to the Lands-end in *Cornwal* in the Weſt, about 279 miles; and 1300 miles in compaſs round about. Laſtly, it is bounded on the South with *Normandy* and *France*, on the Eaſt with *Germany* and *Denmark*; on the Weſt with *Ireland*, and on the North with *Scotland*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Cities or Towns in* France; *and how is it divided?*

Anſ. France may be divided into three parts; 1. the Inland, containing theſe Provinces, (*viz.*) the *Iſle of France*, *Champagne*, *Orleanois*, *Burgundy*, *Lyonnois*, and *Dauphine*. 2. on the Ocean, as are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *Bretagne*, *Guienne*, and *Gaſcoigne*. 3. and laſtly, on the Mediterranean, *Languedock* and *Provence*. As for the chief Cities or Towns of *France*, they are theſe; *Paris*, *Roven*,

ven, Lyons, Bourdeaux, Tholouſe, Rochel, Aix, Grenoble, Dijon, Metz, Amiens, Orleans, Marſeilles and *Nants.*

Qu. *How is* Italy *divided; and which are its principal Cities and Towns?*

Anſ. Italy is likewiſe uſually divided into three parts; 1. the Midland, which comprehends the State of the Church, and State of *Tuſcany.* 2. *Lombardy*, which conſiſts of *Venice, Milan, Genuoa, Parma, Modena, Mantua, Trente, Lucca,* and *Piedmont.* 3. and laſtly, the Extremes of *Italy*; as, *Naples, &c.* which ſeveral parts are beautified with theſe moſt eminent Cities and Towns, *Rome, Venice, Milan, Naples, Turin, Genoa,* and *Florence.*

Qu. *How is* Spain *divided*; and *which are its moſt eminent Cities or Towns?*

Anſ. Spain is divided into five parts; 1. the Inland, conſiſting of *Caſtile* and *Leon.* 2. the North-part, which

which contains *Galicia*, *Aſturies*, *Biſcay* and *Navarre*. 3. the Eaſt, comprehending *Arragon*, *Catalognia*, and *Valencia*. 4. in the South are, *Murcia*, *Granada*, and *Andalouſia*. 5. and laſtly, in the Weſt are, *Alguares* and *Portugal*. The moſt eminent of the *Spaniſh* Cities are, *Madrid*, *Toledo*, *Burgos*, *Lisbon*, *Sevil*, *Granada*, *Valencia*, *Barcelona*, *Salamanca*, *Caragoza*, *Leon*, and *Cadiz*.

Qu. *How is* Germany *divided*; *and which are its chief Towns?*

Anſ. *Germany* may be divided into three parts; the firſt belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which contains *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Tirol*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, *Luſatia*, *French-County*, and the Catholick Provinces called *Flanders*. 2. that part divided among the Princes of the Empire; as, the *Palatinate on the Rhine*, the *Eccleſiaſtick Electorates*, *Franconia*, *Heſſe*,

Heſſe, *Weſtphalia*, *Bavaria*, *Sovabe*, *upper-Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, and *lower-Saxony*. 3. and laſtly, the *United Provinces*; as, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utretch*, *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Overyſſel*, *Frieſland*, and *Groningen*. As for the chief Cities and Towns belonging to theſe ſeveral parts of *Germany*, they are theſe, *Vienna*, *Prague*, *Cologne*, *Francfort*, *Hamburg*, *Nurembourg*, *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Ghent*, *Amſterdam*, and the *Hague*.

Qu. *How is* Poland *uſually divided*; *and which are its moſt eminent Towns?*

Anſ. It is divided into ſeveral Provinces, whereof the chief are, the great and leſſer *Polands*, together with *Mozavia*, *Pruſſia*, *&c.* As for its Towns, the moſt eminent are, *Cracovia*, *Warſaw*, and *Dantzick*.

Qu. *How is* Turkey *in* Europe *divided*; *and which are its chief Cities?* *Anſ.*

Anſ. Turkey in *Europe* may be divided into three parts; as 1. the North Provinces, which are, *Romania*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Boſnia*, *Hungaria*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*. 2. South Provinces; as, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Theſſalia*, *Achaia*, and *Morea*, or *Peleponeſus*. 3. and laſtly, *Tranſilvanian* Provinces; as, *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *petit Tartars*. As for the chief Cities in the *Europæan Turkey*, they are theſe ſeven, *Conſtantinople*, *Adrianople*, *Sophia*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*, *Salonichi*, and *Miſiſtra*.

Qu. *How is* Muſcovy *divided; and which is its chief City and Town?*

Anſ. Muſcovy, or *Ruſſia*, (which is all one) may be divided into two parts, North and South, comprehending ſeveral Principalities and Dukedoms, together with one Republick, called *North-Lapland*. The chief City of *Muſcovy* is *Moſcow*, but its chief Harbour and place of trade *Arch-Angelo*.

Qu.

Qu. *How may* Sweden *be divided; and which are its chief Towns?*

Anſ. Sweden is divided into many conſiderable Provinces; as, *Upland, Gothland, Weſt-Lapland, Finland, Livonia*, and others: whereof the capital Cities are, *Stockholm* and *Upſal* in *Upland*, and *Calmar* in *Gothland.*

Qu. *How may* Denmark *and* Norway *be divided; and which are their chief Towns?*

Anſ. Denmark and *Norway* are now two Kingdoms united under one Monarch: to which we may add *Greenland* and the Iſles of *Ferro* and *Iſeland.* The chief Towns are, *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, and *Berghen* in *Norway.*

Qu. *Which are the chief Towns in* Scotland?

Anſ. Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glaſcow, Sterling, Dunbritton, Falkland, Perth, and *Aberdeen.*

Qu. *How is* Ireland *divided?*

Anſ.

Anſ. Into four Provinces, (*viz.*) *Leinſter*, *Ulſter*, *Munſter*, and *Connaugh*; In which Provinces are 32 Counties.

Qu. *Which are the chief Cities in* Ireland?

Anſ. Dublin, *Waterford*, *Galloway*, *Limrick*, *Kingſale*, *Cork*, *Londonderry* and *Armagh*.

Qu. *What is a* Peninſula?

Anſ. Peninſula, *quaſi pene inſula*, almoſt an Iſland, is a part of Land, which being almoſt encompaſſed round with Water, is yet joyned to the firm land by ſome little *Iſtmhus*, or neck of Earth; as *Africa* is joyn'd to *Aſia*; *Peleponeſus* or *Morea* to *Greece*; *Molucca* to *India*; *Jutland* to *Holſatia*; and *Corea* to *Tartary*.

Qu. *What is an* Iſtmhus?

Anſ. An *Iſtmhus* is any narrow neck of Land betwixt two Seas, joyning the Peninſula to the Continent; as that betwixt *Ægypt* and *Arabia*,

Arabia, which parts *Asia* from *Africa*; and those of *Panama* and *Dariene* in *America*.

Qu. *What is a* Promontory?

Ans. A *Promontory* is an high Hill or Mountain, that shoots it self out as an Elbow of Land into the Sea, the utmost extent whereof is call'd a *Fore-land*, or *Cape*; as, the *Cape of good-hope* in the furthest part of *Africa*, by which those pass that sail into *India*: Also *Cape-Verde* in *Africa*, the *Cape of Victory* at the mouth of the *Magellanic Seas*, & the *Cape of S. Vincent* in *Portugal*, with many other.

Qu. *Which are the most eminent Hills or Mountains upon Earth?*

Ans. Those of most note are, the *Pyrenæan Hills* betwixt *France* and *Spain*, *Mount Cenis* and the *Alps* betwixt *France* and *Italy*, *Mount Atlas* in *Mauritania*, *Mount Athos* in *Macedon*, *Mount Caucasus* in *India*, *Mount Olympus* in *Thessaly*, *Mount Taurus* in *Asia*, *Mount Apennine* in

Italy, and laſtly, *el Pico* in *Tenariff* near the *Canary Iſles*, thought to be the higheſt in the World, being 15 miles high, and viſible 100 miles off at Sea. Now, beſides all theſe, there are many other Mountains, no leſs famous for their vomiting up of Fire, than for their heighth; as, *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Veſuvius* near *Naples* in *Italy*, *Hecla* in *Iſeland*, and many others of the like nature in the *Molucca* and *Japaneſe Iſlands*, as well as in *Peru*, *Braſil*, *Congo* and the *Azores*.

Qu. *Which are the chief* Deſarts?

Anſ. Thoſe of *Lybia* in *Africk*, that encompaſs *Ægypt*; as alſo thoſe in *Arabia*, *Tartarie*, *Nova Zembla*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmarch*, *Sweden*, *Germany* and *America*.

Qu. *Where are the beſt Gold and Silver Mines?*

Anſ. In *Peru*, *Arabia*, *Guinea*, *Monomotapa*, *Japan*, *Perſia*, *China*, *Chili*, and *Potoſi*, from whence the *Spaniards* have yearly exhauſted 12 millions.

Qu.

Qu. *Having given this general account of the* terra firma, *and particular (becauſe moſt neceſſary) relation of* Europe: *let us in the next place launch into the Ocean, and examine the watry World; for which end, inform us, how the ſeveral ſorts of Waters may be diſtinguiſhed?*

Anſ. Into *Seas, Streights, Lakes,* or *Rivers.*

Qu. *Which are the chief Seas?*

Anſ. The *Levant,* or Eaſt Sea; the Weſt, North and South Seas; the *Baltick* Sea; the *Red* Sea; the *Æthiopian* Sea; the Mediterranean Sea; the *Archipelago*; St. *George's* Sea; the *Euxine* Sea; and the *Dead,* or *Caſpian* Sea, on our Continent; together with the *Magellanick* and *Mare-pacificum* on the Continent of *America.*

Qu. *What is a* Streight?

Anſ. A Streight or Gulph is any narrow part or arm of the Ocean, lying between two ſhoars, and ope-

ning a way into the Sea, as, the Streights of *Jesso*, lying between the two Continents; the Streights of *Magellan*, between North and South *America*; the Streights of *Gibralter* on the Coast of *Spain*, betwixt *Europe* and *Africa*; the Streights of *Babelmandel*, between *Asia* and *Africa*; the Gulph of *Venice* and the Bay of *Biscay* in *Europe*.

Qu. *What is a* Lake?

Ans. A Lake is any place that continually retains standing-water in it, as *Laggo Major* in *Italy*, the Lake of *Lucerna*, and *Geneva* in *Switzerland*, *&c.*

Qu. *What is a* River?

Ans. A River is any small branch of the Sea flowing up into a Land; as, the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent* and *Humber* in *England*; the *Seine*, *Loyre* and *Rhosne* in *France*; the *Rhine* and *Elbe* in *Germany*; the *Po* and *Tyber* in *Italy*; the River

Volga

Volga of *Muſcovy*, the greateſt in *Europe*; the *Danube* of *Turkey* in *Europe*; *Euphrates*, *Tigris* and *Jordan* of *Turkey* in *Aſia*; the *Indus* and *Ganges* of *India*; and the *Nile* of *Ægypt*.

Qu. *Which are the beſt Authors for* Geography?

Anſ. Ptolomy, *Strabo*, *Stephanus*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Scaliger*, *Ferrarius*, *Varenius* and *Munſter*; with *Bleau*'s, *Johnſon*'s and *Sanſon*'s Maps.

LIB. II.

OF

CHRONOLOGY.

Qu. *What is* Chronology?

Anſ. Chronology is the knowledge of Times paſt.

Qu. *What is an Age, or Century?*

Anſ. The ſpace of an hundred years.

Qu. *In what Age of the World was our* Saviour *born?*

Anſ. About the middle of the one and fortieth Age.

Qu. *What is a Year?*

Anſ. It conſiſts of twelve months, and is the ſpace of time wherein the Sun paſſes thorow the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack.*

Qu. *What is the* Zodiack?

Anſ. An imaginary great Circle in the Heavens, which (as Aſtrologers pretend) containeth the twelve Signs.

Qu. *Name the twelve Signs.*

Anſ. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagitarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and *Piſces.*

Qu. *What is that which the* Greeks *call* Galaxia, *the* Latines, Via Lactea, *and we, the* Milky-way?

Anſ. 'Tis nothing but a number of little Stars, which give but a confuſed light, and are not perceptible to the eye without a Proſpective-glaſs.

Qu.

Qu. *How many days are there in a year?*

Anſ. Three hundred three ſcore and five days and ſix hours, according to *Cæſar*'s Reformation of the Kalendar.

Qu. *What becomes of theſe odd ſix hours that remain every year?*

Anſ. Why, in the ſpace of four years they make up a day; ſo that every fourth year hath one day more then ordinary, and is therefore called *Biſſextile*, or *Leap-year.*

Qu. *What is a Month?*

Anſ. Of months there are two ſorts; Firſt, a *Lunary* month, conſiſting of four weeks, which is the ſpace of time wherein the Moon paſſes thorow the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*; and ſecondly, a *Solary* month, conſiſting of thirty days, ten hours and an half, the ſpace of time wherein the Sun paſſes thorow the twelfth part, or one Sign of the *Zodiack.*

Qu. *How many days are there in each* Solary *month?*

Anſ. Thirty days hath *September*,
April, *June*, and *November*;
February hath twenty eight alone,
And the reſt have thirty one.

Qu. *How did the Ancients divide their months?*

Anſ. Into *Calends*, *Nones* and *Ides*; calling the firſt day of every month the *Calends*.

Qu. *How did the Ancients divide their weeks?*

Anſ. Into ſeven days, which they called by the name of the ſeven Planets; the *Sun*, the *Moon*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Jupiter*, *Venus* and *Saturn*.

Qu. *What makes the Day and Night?*

Anſ. When the Sun is above the Horizon, it makes day; and when it is under the Horizon, it makes night.

Qu. *What are the* Æquinoxes *and* Solſtices?

Anſ.

Anſ. There are yearly two *Æquinoxes* and two *Solſtices*; a *Vernal* and *Autumnal* Æquinox, and a *Summer* and *Winter* Solſtice, which begin the four ſeveral ſeaſons of the year. The *Æquinoxes* are ſo called from the *Latine*-word *Æquinoctium*, becauſe the days and nights are then of equal length, the Sun riſing and ſetting at ſix, which is upon the 10th. of *March* and 12th. of *September*. Alſo the *Solſtices* are named from the *Latine*-word *Solſtitium*, which ſignifies a ſtop of the Sun; becauſe, as it comes no nearer us than the Tropick of *Cancer* in the Summer, ſo goes it not further from us than the Tropick of *Capricorn* in the Winter; which Summer-*Solſtice*, as it makes the longeſt day on the 11th. of *June*, ſo doth the Winter-*Solſtice* make the ſhorteſt day on the 11th. of *December*.

Qu. *What makes the ſeveral Changes of the Moon?*

Anſ.

Anſ. The Moon ſhines more or leſs according to the proportion of light it receives from the Sun. As for example: We call it *New Moon* when it is in conjunction with the Sun; and then it gives us no light, becauſe the dark part of it is towards us: But four days after it makes its firſt appearance in the ſhape of two bright Horns, (the reſt of her Body being dark) and then is the *firſt quarter.* Being a week old, half of it appears bright, and the other half dark; at which time it is called a Creſcent, or *Half-moon.* Thus it increaſes a week more, till it comes to be *Full*; and then being diametrically oppoſite to the Sun, this ſtrikes its Beams upon that more fully, till four days after full Moon it begins to decreaſe, and loſe its light, which is called the *Wain*; three days after which, it appears in the form of a Creſcent; and ſo loſes its light gradually till *New Moon* again.

Qu.

Qu. *What makes an Eclipſe of the Sun?*

Anſ. The interpoſition of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which happens when the Moon is the ſame Sign and Degree with the Sun; for then the Sun, Moon and Earth are diametrically oppoſite.

Qu. *What makes an Eclipſe of the Moon?*

Anſ. The interpoſition of the Earth betwixt the Sun and the Moon, which happens generally upon the full of the Moon; at which time this Planet is diametrically oppoſite to the Sun.

Qu. *What is an* Epocha?

Anſ. It is ſome remarkable point of time, from the which Chronologers begin to reckon, in reference to the changes of their own Nation: Thus, the *Jews* reckoned, from their departure out of *Ægypt*; the *Grecians*, from their Olympiads inſtituted

ted by *Iphitus*; The *Romans*, from the building of their City; the Chriſtians, from the Birth of Chriſt; and the *Turks*, from their *Hegira*, or flight of *Mahomet*.

Qu. *What is a Luſtre, and an Olympiad?*

Anſ. A *Luſtre* among the *Romans* and *Olympiad* among the *Grecians*, ſignified the ſpace of five years: becauſe the Games ſo called were celebrated every fifth year.

Qu. *How do Sacred Chronologers begin to reckon?*

Anſ. Firſt, from the Creation to *Noah*'s Flood, 1657 years.

2*dly*. From the Flood to the calling of *Abraham*, 367 years.

3*dly*. From the calling of *Abraham*, to the departure of the *Iſraelites* out of *Ægypt*, 430 years.

4*ly*. From the *Ægyptians Exodus*, to *Solomon*'s building of the firſt Temple, 480 years.

5*ly*. From the building of the firſt Temple,

Temple, to the erection of the ſecond by *Zorobabel*, 497 years.

6*ly*. From the building the ſecond by *Zorobabel*, to the Birth of our Saviour Chriſt, 529 years.

7*ly*. and *laſtly*, From the Birth of our Saviour, to theſe preſent times, 1683 years.

Qu. *How do Prophane Chronologers begin to reckon?*

Anſ. Firſt, From *Nimrod* to *Cyrus* the Great, 1646 years.

2*dly*. From *Cyrus* to *Alexander* the Great, 228 years.

3*dly*. From *Alexander* to *Julius Cæſar*, 300 years.

4*ly*. From *Cæſar* to *Conſtantine* the Great, 355 years.

5*ly*. From *Conſtantine* to *Charles* the Great, 455 years.

6*ly*. From *Charles* the Great to *Radulphus* of *Auſpurgh*, 472 years.

7*ly*. and *laſtly*, From *Radulphus* to theſe preſent times, 400 years.

Qu. *Which are the beſt Authors for Chronology?* *Anſ.*

Anſ. Helvicus, Calviſius, Buchol-cer, Funccius, Petavius, Uſher and *Alſtedius.*

LIB. III.

OF

HISTORY.

Of the Aſſyrian MONARCHY.

Qu. WHat *is* Hiſtory?

Anſ. A Record of paſt actions, either Sacred or Civil.

Qu. *Which are the four chief and moſt ancient Monarchies of the World?*

Anſ. The *Aſſyrian*, the *Perſian*, the *Grecian* and the *Roman.*

Qu. *Under what Kings did the* Aſſyrian *Monarchy begin, flouriſh and expire?*

Anſ. It began under *Nimrod*, and flouriſh'd

flouriſh'd till *Sardanapalus*, by whoſe Luſt it was divided, and almoſt deſtroy'd.

Qu. *At what time was the* Aſſyrian *Monarchy founded, and how long did it laſt?*

Anſ. It was founded about ſeventeen hundred years after the Creation, and laſted ſixteen hundred forty ſix years longer.

Qu. *Tell me the Names of the* Aſſyrian *Kings in order.*

Anſ. Nimrod, *Belus*, *Ninus*, or *Aſkur*, *Semiramis*, *Ninias*, *Arius*, and others unknown, till we come to *Sardanapalus*, by whoſe Luxury Monarchy became divided between two Rebels, *Arbaces* and *Beleſus*, and ſo continued to them and their Heirs till *Cyrus*'s time, who began the ſecond Monarchy, called the *Perſian*.

Qu. *How came* Cyrus *to begin the ſecond Monarchy?*

Anſ.

Anſ. One part of the Empire falling to him by ſucceſſion from his Grandfather *Aſtygas*, (one of *Arbaces*'s Succeſſors) he ſoon conquered *Belſhazzer*, (who was *Beleſus*'s Succeſſor) and ſo joyning both parts of the Empire together, began a new Monarchy in *Perſia*, his Native-Countrey.

Qu. *Wat Authors treat of this* Aſſyrian *Monarchy?*

Anſ. The holy Scriptures, *Joſephus*, *Diodorus*, *Siculus*, *Juſtin*, *Euſebius*, *Matthæus*, *Uſher*, *Raleigh*, *Hoel* and *Viginier*; beſides the ancient *Cteſias*, *Berojus* and *Megaſtenes*, whereof only ſome few fragments remain.

Of the Second, OR PERSIAN MONARCHY.

Qu. *WHy was this second Monarchy called the Monarchy of the* Medes *and* Persians?

Anſ. Becauſe the Empire did chiefly conſiſt of thoſe two Kingdoms.

Qu. *Under what Kings did this* Perſian *Monarchy begin, flouriſh and expire?*

Anſ. It began under *Cyrus*, whoſe Race ended in his Son *Cambyſes*; after whom, *Darius Hyſtaſpes*, having defeated the *Magi*, and won the Empire from his Competitors by the neighing of his Horſe, it ſtill flouriſhed till *Darius Codomanus*, in whom it ended.

Qu. *How long did this second, or* Persian *Monarchy last?*

Ans. It lasted 228 years, and was enjoyed only by two Families, that of *Cyrus*, and that of *Darius Hystaspes.*

Qu. *Tell me the Names of the* Persian *Kings in order.*

Answ.

Cyrus the Great,
Cambyses,
Darius Hystaspes,
Xerxes,
Artaxerxes Longimanus,
Darius Nothus,
Artaxerxes Mnemon,
Artaxerxes Ochus
Arsames;
and lastly,
Dar. Codomanus,

Qu. *What Authors write chiefly of this second Monarchy?*

Ans. Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plutarch, Diodorus, Justin and *Orosius.*

Of

Of the Third, OR GRECIAN MONARCHY.

Qu. *Why was this Third Monarchy call'd the* Grecian *or* Macedonian *Monarchy?*

Anſ. It was ſo called from its firſt Founder, *Alexander*, the Son of King *Philip* of *Macedon*, a *Grecian* born.

Qu. *When was it that* Alexander *began to reign?*

Anſ. 329 years before the Birth of Chriſt, and in 12 years ſpace conquer'd moſt part of the Univerſe; and is therefore called, *the Great.*

Qu. *How long did the* Grecian *Monarchy flouriſh?*

Anſ. It flouriſh'd no longer than *Alexander's* Life; for he dying without Sons, bequeath'd the Empire to the Worthieſt; which cau-

ſed great diviſion amongſt the Nobility, till at length they divided it into four parts: And ſo it laſted till they were all conquer'd by the *Romans*, who began the *Fourth* and laſt Monarchy, under the Conduct of *Julius Cæſar*.

Qu. *Which were the Four parts of this* Grecian *Monarchy, after its diviſion?*

Anſ. The Kingdoms of *Macedon*, *Aſia minor*, *Syria* and *Ægypt*; all which were in the ſpace of 300 years reduced to the *Roman* Yoak.

Qu. *What Kings ſucceeded in* Macedon *after* Alexander?

Anſ. The firſt was *Alexander's* Brother *Arideus*; after whom ſucceeded fifteen Kings more, whereof the laſt was *Perſeus*, who was overcome by *Paulus Æmylius*, the *Roman* Conſul.

Qu. *What Kings ſucceeded in* Aſia minor *after* Alexander?

Anſ. But Two; whereof the firſt

first was *Antigonus*, King *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Bastard, and the second was *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who being put to flight by his Son-in-law *Seleucus Nicanor*; after that, *Asia minor* was joyn'd to the Kingdom of *Syria*.

Qu. *What Kings succeeded in* Syria *after* Alexander?

Ans. The first was *Seleucus Nicanor*, after whom succeeded 19 King, whereof the last was *Tigranes*, who being subdued by *Pompey*, *Syria* became a Province to the *Romans*.

Qu. *Now lastly, What Kings succeeded* Alexander *in* Ægypt?

Ans. The first was *Ptolomæus Lagus*, (another of King *Philip*'s Bastards) after whom succeeded 12 Princes more, till by the death of the famous *Cleopatra*, *Ægypt* was reduced into a *Roman* Province; And thus *Rome*, having swallowed up the four divisions of the *Grecian* Monarchy, began another, which

was called the *Fourth*, or *Roman*.

Qu. *Which are the best ancient Authors that treat of this* Grecian *Monarchy?*

Anſ. Firſt, *Arrianus* and *Quintus Curtius*, that write of *Alexander* himſelf; and ſecondly, *Plutarch*, *Juſtin*, *Polybius* and *Diodorus*, that treat concerning his Succeſſors.

Of the Fourth, OR, ROMAN MONARCHY.

Qu. *When was* Rome *firſt founded, and by whom?*

Anſ. Rome was firſt built 753 years before Chriſt, by the two Brothers, *Romulus* and *Rhemus*.

Qu. *How hath* Rome *been anciently govern'd?*

Anſ. Rome was firſt govern'd ſucceſſively by Kings; then by annual Con-

Conſuls, limited with Senators and Tribunes; and in time of War or diſtreſs, by Dictators, who becoming perpetual, were at laſt called *Emperours*.

Qu. *How many were the firſt Kings of* Rome? *name them in order.*

Anſ. Seven; to wit, *Romulus*, *Numa Pompilius*, *Tullius Hoſtilius*, *Ancus Martius*, *Tarquinius Priſcus*, *Servius Tullius*, and *Tarquinius Superbus*, who by reaſon of his Tyranny was the laſt King of the *Romans*; after whom they govern'd by Conſuls till the Emperours times.

Qu. *Who was the firſt* Roman *Emperour?*

Anſ. Julius Cæſar, who making himſelf perpetual Dictator, and having defeated *Pompey*, took upon him the ſole government of the Empire, and ſo began the fourth Monarchy, called the *Roman*, which was afterwards eſtabliſhed by *Auguſtus*.

Qu. *How many years was it from the building of the City of* Rome, *to the death of* Julius Cæsar?

Anſ. 710 years; which was about 42 years before the Birth of Chriſt, who was 14 years old when *Auguſtus* dy'd.

Qu. *The firſt period of this* Roman *Empire, reaching from* Julius Cæsar *to* Conſtantine *the Great, tell me in order the Names of the ſeveral Emperours.*

Anſ.

Julius Cæſar,
Auguſtus,
Tiberius,
Caligula,
Claudius,
Nero,
Galba,
Otho,
Vitellius,
Flavius Veſpaſian,
Titus Veſpaſian,
Domitian,
Nerva,
Trajanus,
Adrianus,
Antonius Pius,
Anton. Phyloſoph.
Commodus,
Pertinax,
Didius Julianus,
Septimius Severus,
Caracalla,
Macrinus,
Heliogabalus,

Alex-

Alexander Severus
Maximinus Thrax
Balbinus & *Pupienus*,
Gordianus,
Philippus Arabs,
Decius,
Trebonianus Gallus
Valerian,
Galienus,
Claudius secund
Aurelianus,
Tacitus,
Probus,
Carus,
Diocleſian, and
Conſtantius Chlorus, Father of *Conſtantine* the Great.

Qu. *How many years was it from* Julius Cæſar *to* Conſtantine *the Great?*

Anſ. About 355 years.

Qu. *Why is the firſt period of the* Roman *Empire reckon'd but to* Conſtantine *the Great, when he had ſo many conſiderable Emperours that ſucceeded him, as* Conſtantius, Julian the Apoſtate, *and others?*

Anſ. Firſt, becauſe *Conſtantine* the Great was the firſt Chriſtian Emperour; and ſecondly, becauſe he removed the Imperial Seat from *Rome* in *Italy*, to *Byzantium* in *Greece*;

Greece: where building a great City he call'd it after his own Name, *Conſtantinople*, which ſoon after produced a diviſion of the Empire into *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, betwixt *Arcadius* and *Honorius*; and ſo it continued for ſeveral years under two ſeveral Emperours.

Qu. *What became of the Empire of the* Eaſt, *after its diviſion?*

Anſ. The Empire of the *Eaſt*, together with its chief City, *Conſtantinople*, was taken by the *Turks* (who now poſſeſs it) about 230 years ago, from the laſt *Greek* Emperour, *Conſtantius Palæologus*; whereupon 'tis obſerv'd, that as the City of *Conſtantinople* was built by a *Conſtantine* the firſt, whoſe Mothers Name was St. *Helena*, ſo likewiſe was it loſt under a *Conſtantine* the eleventh, whoſe Mothers Name alſo was *Helena*.

Qu. *What became of the Empire of the* Weſt, *which was held at* Rome, *after* Honorius? *Anſ.*

Anſ. About 100 years after *Honorius*, the Empire of the *Weſt* was deſtroy'd, together with its Emperour *Auguſtulus*, by *Odoacer* King of the *Herulii*; which Empire hath been ſince ſucceeded by two Succeſſions of Weſtern Franks: the firſt beginning with *Charles* the Great, and the ſecond with *Radulphus Auſpurgenſis* of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who poſſeſſes the *German* Empire at this preſent time. But here it is obſervable, how that as the *Roman* Empire was founded by an *Auguſtus*, ſo was it loſt by an *Auguſtulus*.

Qu. *How was the* Roman *Empire deſtroy'd?*

Anſ. By the Invaſion of *Barbarians*, ſuch as were the *Hunns*, *Goths* and *Vandals*.

Qu. *Which are the beſt Writers of this Fourth, or* Roman *Monarchy?*

Anſ. *Cæſar's Commentaries*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*,

citus, both the *Plinies*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Appian*, *Lucius Florus*, *Herodian*, *Polybius*, *Dion Caſſius*, *Saluſt*, *Zozimus*, *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Caſſiodorus*, *Agathias*, *Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores*, and all the *Byzantine* Writers, beſides many learned modern Authors of the ſame Subject.

LIB. IV.

OF THE

GREEK and ROMAN

HISTORIANS.

Qu. *WHich are the moſt eminent of the* Greek *Hiſtorians?*

Anſ. Herodotus, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, *Joſephus*, *Plutarch*,

Plutarch, *Philoſtratus*, *Arrianus*, *Laertius*, *Appian*, *Dion Caſſius*, *Herodian*, *Eunapius*, *Zozimus*, *Euſebius*, and the *Byzantine* Hiſtorians, as *Procopius*, *Agathias*, &c.

Qu. *What account have you of* Herodotus?

Anſ. *Herodotus*, born at *Halicarnaſſus*, a City in *Greece*, is the moſt ancient of Hiſtorians we have extant next to *Moſes*, and therefore called by *Cicero*, *the Father of Hiſtory*. He lived about 450 years before Chriſt; when, being a man of Quality and Power in his Countrey, and oppoſing *Lydamus*, his Cities Tyrant, he was forced to fly to *Thurium*, where he wrote thoſe Nine Books of Hiſtory, which Poſterity called by the names of *the Nine Muſes*, and which contained the moſt remarkable Tranſactions of the World during 240 years, beginning from the time of *Cyrus* the firſt King of *Perſia*, and ſo on to *Xerxes's* time,

time, wherein *Herodotus* himſelf lived. As for the Life of *Homer*, (though very ancient, and aſcribed to him) it is thought to have been wrote by ſome other hand. *Herodotus* his Stile (like *Homer's*) is ſweet and eaſie; his Dialect *Ionick*: Some (as *Plutarch* and *Chryſoſtom*) eſteem him fabulous: but *Camerarius*, *Stephens*, eſpecially our late Voyages and Diſcoveries, have ſufficiently vindicated him. He dyed and was buried at *Thurium*.

Qu. *What account have you of* Thucydides?

Anſ. Thucydides was twelve years younger than *Herodotus*, and lived 438 years before Chriſt. Being but a Boy, he wept at the hearing of *Herodotus* repeat his Hiſtory, whereby *Herodotus* preſaged his future parts. He was the Son of *Orolus*, of a Royal Extraction, and married a rich Wife, the King of *Thrace* his Daughter, by which means he expended

pended much money both to the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*, for good intelligence of their proceedings; whereof being well informed, he wrote his Hiſtory, and call'd it, *A poſſeſſion for everlaſting*, which gives an account of the *Peleponeſian* Wars with the *Athenians* for one and twenty years together, in 8 Books, whereof the laſt ſeems uncorrect and unfiniſhed to the former ſeven, which makes ſome think it wrote by his Daughter, others by *Theopompus*, but *Voſſius* by *Thucydides* himſelf whilſt he was ſick. His method is preferr'd above all others; His Stile pithy, and full of matter; His Dialect moſt pure *Attick*. However, *Dyoniſius* accuſes him of uſing obſolete words. His Orations filled with good Argument, but tedious. Laſtly, he was an enemy to Fables, and his Relations moſt faithful; writing only of ſuch things as were acted in his own time and knowledg,

ledg, which advantage *Herodotus* wanted.

Qu. *What account have you of* Xenophon?

Anſ. Xenophon, by Birth an *Athenian*, and Son of one *Grillus*, lived 400 years before Chriſt. He was a ſecond *Treſmegiſtus*, being a great Captain, Phyloſopher and Hiſtoriographer. His *Attick* Dialect was ſo pure, that he was called *Apes Attica*, and was therefore envy'd and hated of *Plato*. He was ſo generous, that he expoſed the Writings of *Thucydides*, which he might have delivered for his own. *Xenophon*'s Hiſtory treats of 46 years Tranſactions of the *Greeks*, and begins where *Thucydides* ended; ſhewing *Alcibiades*'s return to his Countrey, whom *Thucydides* left meditating on that retreat. Alſo *Xenophon* gives us the Enterprize of *Cyrus* the younger (under whom he was a General) againſt his Brother *Artaxerxes*,

taxerxes, with the *Grecians* retreat out of *Perſia*, which was afterwards an occaſion of his Baniſhment. His Inſtitution of the Elder *Cyrus* is a moral Romance, and ſhews rather what a Prince ſhould do, than what *Cyrus* really did: there being little true Hiſtory in it, ſave the taking of *Babylon*, and captivating of *Cræſus*, as appears by the Relation given of *Cyrus* in *Juſtin* and other Hiſtorians. As for the Book *de Æquivocis*, attributed to *Xenophon*, it is an Impoſture of *Annius*. *His works* (ſaith *Chryſoſtom*) *may teach Politicks to all Princes, States-men and Generals*; which made *Scipio* and *Lucullus*, who never went without them, ſucceed accordingly, as *Cicero* obſerves. A late fooliſh *Italian* Author, without any ground for it, accuſes *Xenophon* of an immodeſt Love for *Ageſilaus*, only becauſe he writes ſo much in his praiſe; but he had learnt too much Morality

from his Tutor *Socrates*, to commit ſuch an Act.

Qu. *What account have you of* Polybius?

Anſ. Polybius, born at *Megalopolis* a City of *Arcadia*, was the Son of *Lycortas* General of the *Achaians*, by whom both Father and Son were ſent Embaſſadors to *Ptolomæus Epiphaneus*; and afterwards *Polybius* aſſociated with the *Roman* Conſul, as joynt-Commiſſioner, in the War againſt *Perſeus* King of *Theſſaly*. He wrote his Hiſtory in 40 Books, whereof only the five firſt remain entire, with an Epitome of the 12 next following, to the beginning of the 18th Book, which were thought to be epitomized by *Marcus Brutus*. This Hiſtory begins with the ſecond *Punick* War, and contains not only the Events that paſſed betwixt the *Romans* and *Macedonian* Kings, to the end of that Monarchy, but all other the moſt conſiderable actions

of

of the World for 53 years; for which reaſon he gives it the Name of *Univerſal.* And for the more compleating hereof, he travell'd himſelf over moſt part of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, being furniſhed with Ships by *Scipio Æmilianus*, who, together with *Lelius*, were his two Boſom-friends; whereupon *Cicero* ſaith that he wrote a diſtinct Treatiſe of the War of *Numantia*, waged by his Friend *Scipio*, (to whom he was a Councellor, though not a School-maſter, as ſome would have it. He dy'd in the 82d. year of his age, which was 230 years before Chriſt. He believ'd nothing of Gods, Heaven or Hell, as appears by his ſixth Book. *Dyoniſius* accuſes his unpolite Stile: *Patricius*, without reaſon, blames his method; and *Livy* (notwithſtanding he tranſcribes whole Books of *Polybius verbatim* in his *Decades*) diſ-ingeniouſly terms him only *a Writer not to be de-*

ſpiſed. However, (beſides the modern *Caſaubon*) *Cicero* and *Plutarch* of old did much eſteem him; and *Brutus*, who diſliked *Cicero*, did much admire *Polybius*. Finally, as *Voſſius* obſerves, though inferiour to one or other of the *Greeks* for Eloquence, yet to none for Civil Prudence and Military Science.

Qu. *What account have you of* Diodorus Siculus?

Anſ. Diodorus Siculus, born at *Agyrium* a Town in *Sicily*, lived to a great age under *Julius* and *Auguſtus Cæſar*, about the middle of whoſe Reign he dyed. He ſpent 30 years in writing his *Hiſtorical Library*, which in 40 Books (whereof we have but 15 extant) comprized the moſt remarkable paſſages of the World for the ſpace of 1138 years, (not reckoning what was comprehended in his firſt ſix Books, of thoſe fabulous Times before the War of *Troy*;) which is certainly the beſt account

account of the ancient Heathen Mythology, we have any where extant. For the perfecting hereof, he travell'd moſt part of *Europe* and *Aſia*, as well as into *Ægypt*. *Henry Stephens* was informed that the Remainders of this Authors Works were all found in *Sicily*, but how true, I know not. His ſtile is condemn'd (as being a *Sicilian*, and living in the declining of the *Greek* Tongue) by *Bodin*; His Chronology cenſured by *Pighius* and *Sigonius*; and *Ludovicus Vives* inveighs againſt his whole Book, for deſcribing the Antiquity of the World according to the ancient *Caldæan* and *Ægyptian* Records. Nevertheleſs, Authors of no leſs Credit, as *Photius*, (who praiſes his Stile) together with *Pliny*, *Euſebius*, *Juſtin Martyr*, and *Stephens*, do at leaſt equalize, if not prefer him to the beſt of the *Greek* Hiſtorians.

Qu. *What account have you of* Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus?

Anſ. Dionyſius of *Halicarnaſſus* in *Greece*, lived under *Auguſtus* at *Rome*, whither he came ſoon after the end of the Civil-Wars; where, after 22 years abode, (having well inform'd himſelf both from the moſt judicious Books and Men) he wrote his *Hiſtory of the* Roman *Antiquities*, in 20 Books, (whereof 11 only are extant.) The whole Work began from the Siege of *Troy*, and reached to the firſt *Punick* War, and ended there where *Polybius* began. But the 11 now extant conclude with the Government of the *Decemviri*, when the Conſuls reſumed their Authority, which was 312 Foundation of *Rome*. He was a ſevere Critick, and cenſures *Plato*, *Demoſthenes*, and moſt of the Ancients; alſo a moſt accurate Orator, as appears by his Compoſition of Rhetorick now in being, but too exact

exact and rigorous in his Laws of Eloquence; He too much affected digressions in his History; also he was too credulous and superstitious in his *Ethnick* Religion, as when he makes a Statue speak, *&c.* Nevertheless, *Photius* praises his Stile as most Elegant, and some prefer him before *Livy*; but *Scaliger* esteems him before any of the *Latines* for his account of *Roman* Antiquities, both in respect of his Chronology and Matter, wherein he is very particular.

Qu. *What account have you of* Josephus?

Ans. Josephus the *Jew* was born under *Caligula*, (which was 39 years after Christs Incarnation) of Royal Extraction, being descended from the High-Priests of *Jerusalem* by the Father, and from the Royal Blood of the *Machabees* by the Mother; He lived also under nine Emperours. In the 26th. year of his age

he went to *Rome*, and by the assist. Nero's ance of *Poppæa* (*Augustus*'s Wife) procured the release of those Priests whom *Felix* had imprison'd. Afterwards, being chosen Captain of the *Galilæans*, he headed them in their revolt against the *Romans* under their General *Vespasian*: and being worsted, obscured himself in a Well, where he endured great misery, till being taken, and brought to *Vespasian*, he there prophesied of *Vespasian*'s coming to the Empire; which soon happening accordingly, as also interpreting the Prophecy of a *Messias* to signifie *Vespasian* and his Son *Titus*, he was released, and made as a Friend to accompany *Titus* at the taking of *Jerusalem*. After which, he composed seven Books of that *Judaick* War, which he presented to *Titus*, who valued them above all others in his Library. To this he adds his own Life, written by himself; And when he was returned to

Rome

Rome with *Veſpaſian*, he wrote his twenty Books of the *Jewiſh Antiquities*, beginning from the Creation, and ſo on to the 12th. year of *Neroe's* Reign. As for his two Books againſt *Apion*, they were to vindicate the Antiquity and Honour of the *Jews*, from a Work which *Apion* had publiſh'd to the diſadvantage of *Philo* and his Countrey-men. *Joſephus* (tho' *Hebrew* was his Mother-Tongue) wrote his Books in *Greek*, (wherein he was moſt perfect) to have them more generally underſtood by the *Greeks* and *Romans*. The credit of his Hiſtory is blamed by many; as, *Maldonat*, *Melchior*, *Canus*, *Pererius*, *Baronius*, and others, as *Gregory*, who ſays, (in his *Poſthuma*) that *Joſephus deſtroys ſeveral Miracles in Holy-Writ, only to make them ſeem credible*. Nevertheleſs, *Juſtin Martyr*, *Euſebius*, St. *Jerom*, *Suidas*, *Calviſius*, and *Scaliger*, prefer him to the beſt of Writers next

thoſe of the Holy-Writ, as doth the Letters of King *Agrippa* approve him for the trueſt of Authors. As for his Teſtimony of Chriſt in the 22d. Book of his Antiquities, it is by the moſt judicious Criticks thought to have been inſerted by another hand, though very ancient. *Joſephus* publiſh'd his Writings alſo as well in *Hebrew*, as *Greek*. Finally, *Joſephus* has not only writ many things contrary to *Moſes*, but alſo omitted many Evangelical Truths; as, the coming of the Wiſe-men to *Judæa*, alſo *Herod*'s Maſſacre of the Infants; and therefore ought to be read with caution. Some (as *Munſter*) confound with this Author, that Counterfeit *Joſippus Gorionides* his Wars of the *Jews*.

Qu. *What account have you of* Plutarch?

Anſ. Plutarch (who lived under *Domitian* and *Nerva*, but flouriſhed chiefly under *Trajan*, about 100 years

years after Chriſt) was born at *Cheronæa* in *Bœotia*; He was a Prieſt of *Apollo*, and both a great Hiſtorian and Phyloſopher. Firſt, as for Hiſtory, he wrote the Lives of 24 Famous *Grecians*, educated at *Sparta* and *Athens*; and of 25 *Romans*, bred up under the ſeveral Governments at *Rome*: His *Greek* Lives begin with *Theſeus* King of *Athens*, in the year of the World 2750. and end with *Philopœmenes*, General of the *Achaians*, in the year of the World 3821. which was 121 years before Chriſt. His *Roman* Lives begin with *Romulus* the Founder of *Rome*, and end with *Galba* and *Otho*, about 70 years after Chriſt, and 820 from the building the City of *Rome*. Now ſecondly, for his Phyloſophy, contain'd in the Book of his Morals, he learnt it partly from his Father *Lampras* his Oratory, partly from his Grandfather *Nicarchus* his Phyloſophy, and partly

partly by the Converſe of his Brother *Timon*, but moſtly from his *Ægyptian* Tutor *Ammonius*, and Travels into *Ægypt*. He is eſteem'd by all as a moſt wiſe grave Author, both in *Phyloſophy* and *Hiſtory*.

Qu. *What account have you of* Philoſtratus?

Anſ. *Philoſtratus* flouriſh'd from *Severus* to *Phillippus*: and at the requeſt of *Julia Auguſta*, *Severuſes* Wife, (whoſe Secretary he was) wrote the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, a *Pythagorian Magician*, in eight Books: wherein he followed the Relations of *Damis* the *Aſſyrian*, and *Apollonius* his Aſſociate in his Travels; as alſo the Records of *Maximus* the *Ægæan*, and two others, beſides *Apollonius* his own Teſtament of himſelf, and written with his own hand. From hence *Hierocles* (who is for that cauſe Anſwered by *Euſebius*) attempts to prefer *Apollonius* before *Chriſt*; which

which has rais'd an unjuſt outcry of the *PRIESTS* againſt our Author *Philoſtratus*: whoſe Style is Elegant *Greek*, as well as his *Geographical* Deſcriptions, eſpecially of *India*, uſeful, and ſuch as are not to be found in others. But to ſay the worſt of him, *Philoſtratus* is (as *Merric Cauſabon* obſerves) (though fabulous, where he would make a God of a *Magician*) yet for ſome ſtrange Relations once ſuppos'd falſe, and now approv'd true, well deſerving to be Read.

Qu. *What account have you of* Arrianus?

Anſ. Arrianus, of *Nicomedia* a City in *Bithynia*, was a Prieſt of *Ceres* and *Proſerpine*; and flouriſh'd under the Emperours *Adrian*, *Antonius*, *Pius*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antonius*. He was as well a *Phyloſopher* as *Hiſtorian*, being Educated under *Epictetus* the *Stoick*: whoſe *Phyloſophy* he collected from his

his Diſcourſes, and afterwards publiſhed in Writing as an *Enchiridion*. Beſides which, he publiſhed of his own Compoſure, ſeven Books of the Expeditions of *Alexander* the Great, and an eighth Book of ſo much of the *Eaſt-Indies* as was known in his time. He wrote alſo ten Books of *Alexander*'s Succeſſors, whereof at this day there remains only *Photius*'s Abridgement. He wrote likewiſe four other Tracts, none of which are at this time extant: one of *Timoleon* of *Corinths* Acts in *Sicily*: Another of the Art which *Dion* of *Syracuſe* uſed to free thoſe Countries from the Tyranny of *Dionyſius* the Second: A third of the *Parthians* deſcent from *Sythia* and Wars with the *Romans* under *Trajan*: And the fourth, called the *Alantick* Hiſtory; which makes ſome believe him to be the ſame *Arrian* that *Dion* ſays was Governour of *Cappadocia* under *Adrian*, that

that made War upon the *Alanians*; His *Greek* is ſo Attick and Sweet, that it gave him the name of the new or young *Xenophon*, whom attempted to imitate. Not only *Lucian* and *Photius* of old, but alſo *Scaliger*, *Voſſius* and *Bodin* of the modern Criticks prefer him to the beſt of the *Greek* Hiſtorians, provided you will pardon his Arrogance in the middle of his firſt Book, where he boaſts himſelf to exceed all other Authors, as much as *Alexander* excell'd all other Conquerors. Finally of his eight Books, the only that are extant of him, he profeſſes in the firſt ſeven concerning *Alexander* to follow the Relations given him by *Ariſtobulus* and *Ptolomæus*, *Lagus*, their Writings, who were Captains under *Alexander*; and in his other eighth and laſt Book of the *Eaſt-Indies*, to follow the *Geography* of *Marinus Tyrius*, who in this point far exceeds *Ptolomy*.

Qu.

Qu. *What account have you of* Diogenes Laertius?

Anſ. Diogenes Laertius, ſo called from *Laerte* a Town in *Cilicia* where he was born, liv'd under *Antonius Pius*, or ſoon after. He wrote the Lives and Apothegms of the *Phyloſophers* in ten Books, beginning with *Thales*, and ending with *Epicurus*; whom (being himſelf an *Epicurean*) he favours even to a fault, making him place his chief Happineſs in the pleaſures of the mind, and not of the body, which is contrary to the Character given both by *Cicero* and other Ancient Authors of *Epicurus*. Nevertheleſs from hence *Gaſſendus* (too much enclin'd to this *Epicurian* Sect) takes occaſion to write ſo favourably of its Founder. However, as *Lactantius* treats only of the Moral *Phyloſophers*, ſo we owe our beſt account of Natural *Phyloſophers* to *Laertius*; notwithſtanding *Keckerman*

man (who is more ſtudious of Modern, than Ancient Writers,) condemns him. Finally, *Ludovicus Vives* tells us, that this Piece was written by *Laertius*, to a woman.

Qu. *What account have you of* Appian?

Anſ. *Appian* of *Alexandria*, remov'd thence to *Rome*, where he liv'd (under *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Antoninus Pius*,) at firſt in the quality of Advocate, but afterwards for his parts preferr'd to be one of the Emperors Proctors. He wrote in 24 Books an Hiſtory Royal, beginning with the taking of *Troy*, and ſucceſs of *Æneas*, and extending to the reign of *Auguſtus*; nay with ſome reflections even to the times of *Trajan*. But of all theſe, we have none at this time extant, ſave his *Punick*, *Syriack*, *Parthian*, *Mithridattick*, *Spaniſh*, *Hannibalick*, *Illyrian*, and Civil VVars of the *Romans*: For as for his *Celtick*, or

VVar with the *Gauls*, we have none but a fragment thereof left us. His Stile is plain and easie; and his Orations moving; his Descriptions of his Battails Natural, and full of Military knowledge; for all which, he is much extoll'd by *Photius*. And lastly, for his method, he endeavour'd to imitate *Thucydides* and *Salust*; but fell far short: In so much that 'tis rather Rapsody of things most important, than a continued History, as *Livyes*. He flatters the *Romans*, right or wrong; and as *Bodin* observes in many Relations appears too Credulous. Also *Sigonius* accuses him of great levity, and many Omissions: But what is worst of all, he inserts as his own, whole Paragraphs out of *Polybius*, *Plutarch* and other Antique Authors, without ever acknowledging his Theft; which was (I conceive) one great reason that exasperated *Scaliger* so far, as (in his

Notes

Notes upon *Eusebius*) to call *Appian* a meer Child in History.

Qu. *What account have you of* Dion Cassius?

Ans. Dion Cassius, whose Sirname was *Coccius*, or *Cocceianus*, was born at *Nicea* a City of *Bithynia*, whither he likewise retir'd in his old Age to avoid the *Prætorian* Militia, being advised thereto by his Familiar Spirit, or *Dæmon*, which directed him in all things, as *Socrates*'s did him; and diverted him from his former *Phylosophical* Learning, and Interpretation of Divine Dreams, (whereof he compos'd a Book) to the writing of History. He liv'd under the Tyrannies of *Commodus*, *Caracalla*, *Macrinus* and *Heliogabulus*; in whose Reigns by the prudent conduct of himself, he escap'd the loss either of Life, Goods or Reputation; and arrived safely to the peaceable happy Reign of *Alexander Severus*, under whom

he publish'd his *Roman* History, being directed thereto by his Genius, as well as commanded by *Septimius Severus*. His Father *Apronianus* was a Consular man, as well as Governour of *Dalmatia*, and Proconsul of *Cilicia*. Also he himself having Consular Dignity twice bestowed upon him, and commanding *Pergamus*, *Smyrna*, *Africk*, *Austria*, and *Hungary*, was afterwards made Joynt-Consul with the Emperour *Alexander*.

His History comprehends 981. years, *viz.* from the Building of *Rome*, to the Reign of *Alexander Severus* in 80 Books, divided into eight *Decades*, whereof the first 34 Books are lost: Also, of the twenty, we have only the Epitomy of *Xiphiline a Constantinopolitan* Monk; for all that we have entire of *Dion Cassius* (besides this *Compendium*,) are only the Events of 300 years, beginning with *Lucullus* about

about 71 years before Christ, and ending with the Death of the Emperour *Claudius*. But all this Authors Writings that are lost, what are most to be lamented, are the 40 last years, whereof he was an Eye-witness. He employ'd ten years in providing Materials for his History, and twelve more Composing it.

He imitates *Thucydides* in his Narratives and Orations, but not in his Obscurity; his Language (saith *Photius*) is Elevated, Copious, and Artificial, but without Labour; he hath discover'd the *Arcana Imperii*, Election of their Magistrates, *Roman* Rites and Ceremones, the *Apotheosis* and Consecration of their departed Emperours, together with the Ceremony of *August*'s Funeral, *Livia*'s Mourning, and the letting flye the Eagle from the Funeral Pile, better than any other *Historian*, either before, or since.

Nevertheleſs he is condemn'd for his tedious ſuperfluity of Orations; for too much adhering to *Ceſar* againſt *Pompey* in complyance with the Times; for impartially ſiding with *Antonius*, and beſpattering *Cicero*; for too much Superſtition and Credulity given to *Veſpaſian*'s Cure, and *Appollonius Tyanæus* his Prediction; as well as for his Calumnies againſt *Seneca*, unleſs his abbreviator *Tigellinus* miſquotes him. But I ſhall not accuſe him (as *Barronius* does,) for attributing the Victories of *Marcus Aurelius* rather to the Magick of the *Egyptian* Sorcerer *Arnaphis*, than the Prayers of the *Chriſtians*, becauſe he himſelf was an *Heathen*. Laſtly, beſides his Hiſtory, *Suidas* and *Volaterranus* (how true I know not) make him the Author of *Arrianus* the *Philoſophers* Life, the Actions of *Trajan*, certain *Itineraries*, three Books *de Principe*, and ſome ſmall Tracts of *Morality*.

Qu. *What account have you of* Herodian?

Ans. *Herodian*, the Son of *Apollonius Difficilis*, was originally a *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, and liv'd in the third *Century* under *Commodus* the Emperour. He wrote Eight Books of *History* of his own time, beginning with the Death of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* the *Philosopher*, and ending with the Murder of the two Emperors, *Balbinus* and *Puppienus*. His *History* comprehends the space of 70 years, and is prais'd; not only by *Photius* for his Elegant Stile, but also by *Julius Capitolinus*, *Tribonius Pollio*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and *Stephanus*, for the Fidelity of his *Roman* Accounts, wherein (according to his *Latin* Interpreter *Angelus Politianus*) he only swerves in his Relation of *Alexander* and *Maximus*. He imitates *Dion Cassius* in his Relation of the Ceremonies used

at the *Apotheosis* of the *Roman* Emperors, particularly of *Severus* his Funeral Rites, in the beginning of his fourth Book. As for the Censurers upon *Herodian*, he is thought by some to be too full of Orations; as also, to be too severe upon the Empress *Mammea*, out of ill will to her Son *Alexander Severus*, to whom he was a declar'd Enemy. *Suidas* saith that *Herodian* wrote many other Pieces, the which (if he did) are now lost.

Qu. *What account have you of* Eunapius?

Ans. Eunapius Sardianus liv'd in the times of *Valentinian*, *Valens* and *Gratian*: He is called *Sardianus* from *Sardis* a City in *Lydia*, the place of his Birth, from whence he travelled to *Athens*, and there became eminent, as well for *Sophistry* and *Physick*, as *History*; being the Disciple of the Great *Proæresius*, and nearly related to the Noble

Sophist

Sophist *Chrysanthius*, who married *Eunapius* his Sisters Daughter. At the perswasion of this *Chrysanthius*, he wrote an elegant piece of the Lives of the *Sophists*, and afterwards that other Historical Tract of the *Roman* Emperours, beginning where *Herodian* left off, and so continuing it to his own times.

Photius praises his Stile, but condemns his History, for traducing *Constantine* the Great, and extolling *Julian*, as also (in his Lives of the *Sophists*) for being too severe upon the *Christians*. Lastly, besides these two pieces here mention'd, we have likewise a fragment of another Treatise of *Eunapius*, Entituled, *de Legationibus*, which was first publish'd by *Andrea Schottus*, and is now annexed to the *Byzantine* Historians.

Qu. *What account have you of* Zosimus?

Ans.

Anſ. Zoſimus liv'd in the time of *Theodoſius* the younger, and wrote ſix Books of *Hiſtory*; whereof the firſt doth briefly deſcribe all the Emperours from *Auguſtus* to *Probus*; and ſo on to *Diocleſian*: But the other five Books (which extends to the Siege of *Rome* by *Alaricus*) are more copious and large, eſpecially when he treats of the grounds of the Diviſion betwixt *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whereof he himſelf was an Eye-witneſs.

This Hiſtory of *Zoſimus* is ſaid to be a meer Abridgement of *Eunapius*; except in thoſe paſſages where he praiſes *Stilico*, whom *Eunapius* condemns. *Evagrius*, *Photius* and others ſay, that he barks like a Dog at the *Chriſtians*, and unworthily traduces *Conſtantine* the Great: As alſo, that he not only irreligiouſly beſpatters *Chriſtianity*, but ſuperſtitiouſly adhers to *Paganiſm*, being over-credulous in ſundry of the

Heathen

Heathen Miracles. However, *Leunclavius*, who first Translated *Zosimus* into *Latin*, makes great Apologies, as well for his inveighing against the *Christians*, since *Zosimus* himself was an *Heathen*, as for his Traducing *Constantine*, since he discovers as well his Vices. Lastly, *Photius* applauds the Purity of his Stile, the Brevity of his Sentences, and Conciseness of his Phrase, being exempt from Figures or long Orations.

Qu. *What account have you of* Eusebius?

Ans. Eusebius Pamphili (so called from the Intimacy betwixt him and the Martyr *Pamphilius*,) was Bishop of *Cæsarea*, the chief Metropolitan of all the Churches in *Palestine*, and most Ancient of all the Ecclesiastical Writers in the fourth *Century*. *For* (as St. *Jerome* in his Life tells us) Eusebius *flourish'd under* Constantine *the Great, and his*

Son

Son Constantius: So that (perhaps) fear might oblige him to render a more favourable account of *Constantine*, than *Zosimus* did. As for his Writings, they are various, both Prophane and Sacred: The Prophane, is his *Chronicle* from the beginning of the World to *Constantines* twentieth year, which was, 326 years after Christ; *Joseph Scaliger* esteems this Piece to be only a Transcript out of *Julius Africanus*. As for the Sacred Writings of *Eusebius*, they were these: *Of Evangelical Preparation*, fifteen Books; *Of Evangelical Demonstration*, twenty Books, whereof but ten are now extant; *Of Divine Apparitions*, five Books; *Of Ecclesiastical History*, ten Books; *Of the Disagreement of the* Evangelists; *upon the Prophet* Esay, ten Books; *Against Porphyrie*, thirty Books, whereof twenty were only known to St. *Jerome*; *Of Topicks*, one Book; *A Defence*

of

of Origen, in six Books; *The Life of* Pamphilius, in three Books, and several other Books of Martyrs; *Learned Commentaries on the whole Book of* Psalms; *The Life of* Constantine, in four Books, *Against* Hierocles, Eight Books; *Against Fatal Destiny*, one Book; and three Books against *Marcellus*, mention'd by *Socrates*, lib. 2. *Ecclesi. Hist.* All which several Pieces have been Translated by several hands. In his *Evangelical Demonstration*, he seems to favour *Arrianism*, notwithstanding his Subscription to the *Nicene Council*, and therefore is to be read with Caution.

Qu. *What account have you of* Procopius?

Ans. Procopius was born at *Cæsaria* in *Palestine*, from whence he went to *Constantinople* in the time of the Emperour *Anastatius*, by whom he was highly esteem'd, as also by *Justin* the first; and afterwards

wards by *Justinian*, so as to be preferr'd to the Senate with the Quality of *Illustrious*, and created *Præfect* of New *Rome*: Besides which, he was chief Secretary to the General *Belisarius* in all the Wars of *Persia*, *Africk* and *Italy*; which makes him every where give so Honourable a Character of him. *Procopius* was both an *Orator*, *Sophister*, *Rhetorician* and *Historian*. His History consists of eight Books, whereof, the first two comprehend the *Persian* War, Abbreviated by *Photius*: The two next the *Vandal* Wars: and the four last, the War with the *Goths*: Of all which, there is a *Compendium* in the *Preface* of *Agathias*, who began his *History* where *Procopius* ended. His ninth Book called *Anecdota*, or the *Secret History of* Justinian, which is a Scurrilous Invective against that Emperour and his Wife *Theodora*, though mention'd in *Suidas*, was thought by

by *Voſſius* to have been loſt, but has ſince been made publick by *Heſchelius* and others. Now beſides the fore-mention'd Pieces, there is another Treatiſe *de Ædificiis* in ſix Books, which *Procopius* wrote for the Honour of *Juſtinians* Buildings: in which Diſcourſe there are ſome paſſes that make many eſteem our Author a *Chriſtian*, but if his whole works are examin'd, he will be found no better than a Superſtitious *Ethnick* Writer. *Procopius* is extreamly condemn'd, not only for his too ſevere reproach of the *French*; but likewiſe, for his *Anecdota* or Libellous Invective againſt the Emperour and Empreſs, *Juſtinian* and *Theodora*: Which not only varies from it in Stile, but alſo in Matter contradicts all his other Works, wherein he ever mentions the Emperour and Empreſs with great Honour and Applauſe; Inſomuch that for this very reaſon many have doubted whe-

whether that Piece is not Spurious, and written by some other hand. Lastly, by his Oblique Orations he attempts to imitate the Ancients, but comes far short of them. His Translator *Porsonus*, did rather pervert, than convert him.

Qu. *What account have you of* Agathias?

Ans. *Agathias* (the Son of *Memnonius*) was born at *Myrina* a City of *Asia*, in the Reign of *Justinian*; he professed the Law, and pleaded as an Advocate at *Smyrna*, for which reason he was Sir-named *Scholasticus*. His first study was Poetry, which made him publish many small Poems in Heroick Verse under the Title of *Daphniticks*, together with divers Epigrams; whereby being prepar'd with a Stile most agreeable florid, he (by the advice of *Eutychianus* prime Secretary of State) undertook to write an History concerning the *Empire* and Deeds

of

Justinian in five Books, beginning where *Procopius* left off; which Piece he finish'd in the Reign of *Justin* the second, as he himself declares in his Preface. Now albeit *Agathias* highly extols *Procopius*, yet he differs from him in many things, particularly in his commending the *French*, whom *Procopius* decryes. He likewise (though an *Heathen*, as appears by his Discourse of *Stephen* the *Proto-martyr*,) seems to speak more favourably of the *Christians* in the beginning of his *History*, where he praises the *French* for being so. Finally, his account of the *Oriental* Monarchys, in the end of his second Book, as well as his Succession of the *Persian* Kings after *Artaxerxes*, in his fourth Book, are rendred very considerable by the assistance of his Interpreter *Sergius*, who was furnish'd herein, by the Notaries and Library-keepers of all the Kings and publick Archives in *Persia*;

LIB. V.

OF THE ANCIENT LATINE HISTORIANS.

Qu. WHich are the most eminent of the Ancient Latin Historians?

Ans. Julius Cæsar, Salust, Livy, Paterculus, Valerius Maximus, Quintus Curtius, Tacitus, Florus, Suetonius, Justin, and Marcelinus.

Qu. What account have you of Julius Cæsar?

Ans. Cajus Julius Cæsar (descended from the Noble Julian Family) was the first Founder of the Roman Empire; yet no less eminent

nent for his *Commentaries*, than his *Conqueſts*: Uſing his Pen with the ſame Vigour, as he us'd his Sword; in ſo much, that, as *Quintilian* obſerves, he was the only *Roman*, who for Eloquence might have been oppoſed to *Cicero*: And who, as *Gyraldus* ſaith) did alone overcome all others both in Writing and Fighting. In his tender years he addicted himſelf to Poetry, and Compos'd the Tragedy of *Oedipus*, the Praiſe of *Hercules*, and ſeveral other Poems under the Title of *Julii*, which *Auguſtus* afterwards prohibited to be publiſh'd. Neither was he leſs famous for his Skill in Oratory, witneſs his *Funeral Orations* on his Wife *Cornelia*, and Aunt *Julia*, his Accuſation of *Dolabella*, his Invectives againſt *Cato*, and his Orations for the *Bythinian* Law *Plautia*, for *Decius* the *Samnite*, for *Sextilius* and others, Likewiſe his two Books of *Analogy* gave him

great repute among the *Grammarians*. Besides which, he wrote several other Tracts of *Augurie*, and witty *Apothegms*; as well as of the motion of the *Stares*, which he had Learnt in *Egypt*, and wherein he Prognosticated his own Death, on the *Ides* of *March*, as the Elder *Pliny* relates; nor is he less eminent for his Reformation of the *Kalender*. But what surpassed all his other Writings, were his seven Books of *Commentaries*, describing nothing but his own Actions, and things that he himself had seen. *Asinius Pollio*, (that carping Critick) accuses him (as *Suetonius* saith) for swerving from the Truth in many Relations about himself, and that he differs extreamly from the account which *Dion*, *Plutarch* and other Authors give of the same Actions; as also, that he reports many things unjustly to the Defamation of the Ancient *Gauls*: But these Censures

ſures are only conjectural. As for the excellency of his Stile, 'tis ſo Eaſie, Natural and Eloquent, that his *Latin* has ever been compar'd to *Xenophon's Greek*, as well as his other Characters. The eight Book of his *Commentaries* was written by *Hirtius*. *Cæſars* Writings, though adorn'd with ſome Orations, are deſtitute of many *Rhetorical* Ornaments, wherewith he could have beautified them; in ſo much, that *Cicero* eſteems his *Commentaries* to be nothing but ſhort Notes prepared by *Cæſar* in order to a more compleat Hiſtory, had not his untimely Murder prevented him.

Qu. *What account have you of* Saluſt?

Anſ. Criſpus Saluſtius, or, as others call him, *Salluſtius*, was born at *Amiternum* in the *Sabines* Territory, the third year of the 173d. *Olympiad*, which was the ſame year that *Sylla's* Souldiers took and

Sack'd *Athens*; for he was Elder than *Cæsar*, though he out-liv'd him seven years, *Salust* was first Educated in *Rome*, spending his youth in Ingenious Studies, so as to be preferr'd to many considerable Offices in the Government: as, *Senator*, *Tribune*, *Treasurer*, and *Prætour* in *Africk* by the favour of *Julius Cæsar*, in which last Office, by his Extortions, he grew so vastly Rich, as to purchase the Village *Tiburte*, and his Country-house at *Tivoli*, as well as the chief Houses on *Mount Quirinal* in *Rome*, together with those spacious Gardens, called (at this day) *The Gardens of* Salust. He was descended from the Noble *Salustian* Family; and Educated under his Tutor *Attejus Prætextatus Philologus*. Of his Works, *Catalin's Conspiracy*, and the *Jugurthine* War, are the two chief, that are extant; Besides which, he wrote the History of *Rome* from its foundation, with

a particular Narration of *Marius* and *Sylla*, as also the Atchievments of *Pompey* in the *Mithridatick* War, of all which, we have only some few Fragments remain; but for the true delivery of his *Punick* History, he was so Zealous, that he Travail'd into *Africa* on purpose, to be the better inform'd. His Stile, in imitation of *Thucydides*, whom *Quintilian* compares him to,) is Concise, Short, and Pithy. Of the Ancients, as well as *Tacitus*, and *Seneca*, as St. *Austin* did highly esteem *Salust*; and of the modern Criticks, *Lipsius*, *Turnebus* and *Scaliger* prefer him to *Cæsar* or *Livy*. Nevertheless, *Asinius Pollio*, *Livy* and others accuse him for inventing new words, as well as for the using obsolete ones; and for too much obscure brevity in his expressions, wherein *Tacitus* imitates him. He is likewise censur'd for stealing out of *Thucycides* and *Cato* many Select Senten-

ces, and for the too often repetition of the same words; as well as for inserting many inessential things into his History, more especially his two Prefaces before *Catalin's Conspiracy*, and the *Jugurthine* War, which relate not at all to the following subjects: But the first a general Harangue against Idleness; and the second an Invective against those whom Debauchery diverted from their Employs. Yet that, for the which he was the most condemned, is his own extravagant Life, so much contrary to his Writings: When, not being satisfied with his own Wife *Terentia*, whom he married after her Divorce from *Cicero*, he was taken in Adultery with *Fausta*, *Lucius Sylla's* Daughter; for the which he was not only expell'd the Senate, but condemn'd also to be Whipt by *Milo*, and fain to buy off that punishment with Money. Finally, his Orations discover

cover both his amity to *Cæsar*, and enmity to *Cicero*. Notwithstanding some question, whether these two address'd to *Cæsar*, were *Sallust's* or no. But most certain it is, that that one Oration which *Cicero* ascribes to *Sallust* is counterfeit, and none of his, it being in no wise Historical. The most considerable of his Friends were, *Julius Cæsar*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Messala*, and *Nigidius Figulus*.

Qu. *What account have you of* Livy?

Ans. Titus Livius Patavinus, was born at *Padua*, and flouriſh'd chiefly under *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He began to write after *Auguſtus's* Triumph for the War at *Actium*, and finiſhed his Hiſtory in the beginning of *Tiberius's* reign. He wrote (as *Seneca* tells us, many *Philoſophical Dialogues* before he came to *Rome*, the which he dedicated to *Auguſtus Cæsar*, whereby he procured his Favour.

Favour. And *Quintilian* informs us, that in a Letter to his Son, he deliver'd many excellent Precepts of *Rhetorick*; but his chief Piece is his Hiſtory, which contain'd 142 Books, or (as ſome ſay) but 140. beginning with the Foundation of *Rome* by *Romulus*, and extending for the ſpace of 746 years, to the *German* War, mannag'd by *Druſus*. who loſt his Life in that Expedition. This Hiſtory was not divided into *Decades* (as now we find it,) by *Livy* himſelf, but by others ſince his time. And of the 140, or 142 Books which he wrote, there remain at preſent not above 35. neither are thoſe altogether entire: For that the whole ſecond *Decade* is wanting; alſo we have but the firſt, third and fourth, with half of the fifth, which was found at *Wormes*, by one *Symon Gryneus*. Likewiſe the beginning of the fourty third Book has been lately recover'd by a

Manu-

Manuscript in the Chapter of *Bamberg*. But for the remaining fourteen *Decades*, we must rest contented with the Epitomy of *Florus*, who, as some vainly fancy, was the occasion of the loss of the whole. His Stile, notwithstanding *Asinius Pollio* blames it for its Patavinity, or *Paduan* Dialect, (where he writes *fibe* for *sibi*, and *quase* for *quasi*, as we now pronounce it;) is yet extoll'd by *Quintilian*, as most Eloquent, and his History equall'd to *Herodotus*. Also, however the Emperour *Caligula* accuses him of Verbosity, yet the same Prince was no less an enemy to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Seneca*, and all Ingenious men. It is true, that *Augustus* blamed *Livy* for too much favouring *Pompey*'s party against *Cæsar*, but yet he withdrew not his favor from him, as perceiving it his Countries cause, who were all of the *Pompejan* Faction. Again, *Trogus Pompejus* (as *Justin* in-

informs us) accuſes *Livy*'s Orations, as too direct and long, which cenſure might happily ariſe out of Jealouſy betwixt two *Hiſtorians* of the ſame Age and Subject. And for what *Muſcardi* blames him, of beginning his Hiſtory with part of an *Hexameter* Verſe, 'tis frivolous, ſince there is no Proſe without ſomething of the like nature occurring. *Seneca* more juſtly accuſes him of envy to *Saluſt*, in preferring *Thucydides* ſo much above him; but yet *Seneca* terms him the moſt Eloquent. Finally, the Aſperſion which can with moſt difficulty be wip'd off from *Livy*, is that, for the which *Gregory* the Great prohibited him to be kept in any Chriſtian Library, and which *Cauſabon* mentions in his Preface to *Polybius*, viz. his notorious Credulity in the *Pagan* Superſtition, where he fills his Hiſtory with *Prodigies*; as, of an *Oxes* Speaking; a *Mules* Engendring, the

the Metamorphosis of Men, Women and other Creatures; showres of Flint-stones, Milk, Blood, Flesh and Chalk; the Statues of Gods Weeping, Speaking, and shedding Tears of Blood, Armies engaging in the Air, and Ghosts appearing; together with Lakes and Rivers of Blood: All which nevertheless he represents only as the fond opinions of others, and not to be credited.

Last of all, *Gruterus* entitles him the Prince of *Latine* History, *Barthius*, the *Patavinian Syren*, and *Lipsius*, the most *Plentiful of Historians*, wherein (as he observes) we meet with things too good for us. He died in the fourth year of *Tiberius*. He was chosen by the Senate to be Tutor to the Emperour *Claudius* in his youth. And (as *Pliny* the younger tells us) *One travelled to* Rome *from the remotest parts of* Spain, *only to have a sight of* Livy.

Qu. *What*

Qu. *What account have you of* Vellejus Paterculus?

Anſ. Vellejus Paterculus (deſcended from the Ancient War-like Princes of *Campaigne*) was at firſt a Military Tribune in *France*, then Præfect of Horſes in *Germany*, afterwards Quæſtor, and laſt of all *Tiberius*'s Legate in the *Pannonian* War; as he himſelf informs us. About the *16th.* year of *Tiberius* he compoſed his *Epitomy of* Roman *Hiſtory* in two Books, whereof the beginning of the firſt is loſt. He pretends to begin only with the Foundation of *Rome*, nevertheleſs, as appears by the remains of his firſt Book, He treats of things far more Ancient, and ſo comes down to his own time, the *16th.* year of *Tiberius*, which was the *32d.* year after the Birth of Chriſt. *Voſſius*, *Lipſius* and others extol the Elegancy of his Stile, and allow him to have given us a Judicious account of

ſome

ſome things which are not elſe-where to be met with. Nevertheleſs, he is condemned for too much flattering the Houſe of *Auguſtus*, as well as for paraſitically applauding even the Extravagancies of *Tiberius* and his Evil Councellor *Sejanus*, whom he magnifies for the moſt Vertuous of men. But, to conclude, his greateſt Excellency is his Eloquence, which appears chiefly in his Invectives and Encomiums, as where he traduces *Mark Anthony*, and extols *Cicero*. Some attribute this Author another Fragment of the defeat of the *Roman* Legion by the *Griſons*, the which *Voſſius*, *Velſerus*, and other Learned Criticks have demonſtrated to be a counterfeit.

Qu. *What account have you of* Valerius Maximus?

Anſ. Valerius Maximus, a *Roman* Citizen of a Noble *Patrician* Family, derived his Pedegree from the

the *Valerian* Family by his Fathers side, and from the *Fabians* by his Mother. In his youth he was initiated in Learning, but coming to be of Age, he served for some time in the Wars, and Sailed with *Sextus Pompejus* into *Asia*: From whence, being returned to *Rome*, he publisht in nine Books his various History, or rather Miscellaneous collection of memorable Deeds and Sayings that had occurred among the *Romans*; the which he wrote at the latter end of *Tiberius* his reign, and after the disgrace of *Sejanus*, which makes him so boldly traduce that Favourite, whom *Paterculus* was obliged to flatter, as writing in the time of his Prosperity. Finally, he is condemn'd for the obscurity and unpoliteness of Stile.

Qu. *What account have you of* Quintus Curtius?

Ans:

Anſ. Quintus Curtius Rufus, though born (as moſt think) in the Reign of *Tiberius*, yet, living to a great Age, flouriſhed chiefly under *Veſpaſian*: And was the ſame *Curtius* whom *Suetonius* makes in his younger days to teach *Rhetorick* under *Tiberius*; as alſo the ſame, to whom (as the younger *Pliny* reports,) a Phantaſme appear'd in *Africa.* He wrote the Life and Exploits of *Alexander* the Great in ten Books; whereof, the two firſt, and end of the fifth are loſt, as alſo the beginning of the ſixth; and in ſome parts of his tenth or laſt Book, there appears a defect: Nevertheleſs, *Chriſtopher Bruno* has ſupplyed the two firſt Books out of *Arrianus, Juſtin* and *Diodorus.* As for the Cenſures that paſs upon him, *Glarian, Maſcardi* and others condemn him for an ill Geographer, in making the *River Ganges* run from the *South*, and confounding Mount

Taurus with *Caucasus*, as also mistaking the *Jaxartes* of *Pliny* for the *River Tanais*: Likewise for too much abounding in Sentences, and making persons speak improper to the Characters they bear, as in the Oration of the *Scythians* to *Alexander*, in his seventh Book. But all these accusations are frivolous and groundless, in comparison of that which is urged against him, for vindicating the Brutish and Unnatural Lust of *Alexander* to the Eunuch *Bagoas*, which *Curtius* justifies as Lawful. Nevertheless, he is as much esteem'd of among the Criticks, as any of the *Latine Historians*, both for sincerity and Judgement, and Eloquence. *Lipsius* prefers him before all others for the perusal of Princes. *Vossius* saith, *He is more Elegant, than Perspicuous*; yet allows his Words to be Choice, his Sentences Accute, his Orations Eloquent, and his Phrase worthy of

Auguſtus's Age. As for his Orations, whether direct or oblique, they are all Excellent. Neither is he impertinent in Digreſſions, unleſs you will accuſe his Deſcription of *India* for one, which was really eſſential to his Deſign. Laſtly, *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon* was recovered from a dangerous fit of Sickneſs by the diverſion he took in the reading of this Author, which made him cry out, *That he owed his Recovery neither to* Hippocrates *nor* Avicenne, *but only to* Quintus Curtius.

Qu. *What account have you of* Tacitus.

Anſ. Cornelius Tacitus, Præfect of the *Belgick Gauls* under the Emperour *Adrian*, beſides his *Annals*, (which reach from the Scene of *Auguſtus*, to the end of *Nero*'s Reign, excepting his laſt twelve years,) wrote alſo an Hiſtory, that extends from the Death of *Nero*,

to the Government of *Nerva* and *Trajan*; of which History, there are now extant but Five Books: And *Lipsius*, with reason, conjectures, that there are at least Ten more lost, in as much as they were all said to reach from *Galba* to *Trajan*, which was the space of one and twenty years; whereof the five we have now left us, treat but of one whole year. His History is quoted in the eleventh of his *Annals*, whence we may conclude That to have been first written. Now, besides his *Annals* and *History*, he wrote also a Treatise of *Germany* and its Inhabitants, with another Book of the Life of his Father in Law *Agricola*: Both which pieces are now extant. But for the other Tract of the corruption of *Roman* Eloquence, which some attribute to *Tacitus*, and others to *Quintilian*, 'tis thought by *Lipsius* and other Learned men to have been

been written by neither. Now among theſe many Judicious perſons who extol this Author, *Voſſius* (though he prefers the Eloquence of his *Hiſtory* before that of his *Annals*,) yet allows him to be every where *Grave and Elegant*: Alſo *Lipſius* calls him, *a ſharp and prudent Writer, and Imitator of* Saluſt: *Sidonius* would have him never mention'd without *Praiſe*: But the Emperour *Tacitus* had ſo great a veneration for his Anceſtor and Name-ſake, that he made his Books be tranſcrib'd no leſs then ten times in one year, and cauſed his Statue to be erected in all publick Libraries. Notwithſtanding, he hath not been totally exempt from Cenſure: For *Alciatus*, rather out of Affection, than Reaſon, preferr'd his Friend *Paulus Jovius* before him; and *Ferret*, as well out of Ignorance, as Vanity, accuſes *Tacitus* of writing ill *Latine*; However

Pliny the younger, magnifies his Eloquence therein. Alſo *Vopiſcus* (only to juſtify his Aſſertion, that all Narrations are mixt with untruths,) accuſes *Tacitus* of delivering falſities, but gives no inſtance where. Likewiſe, *Chryſoſtom* and *Tertullian* bribed rather with Religion, than Judgment, accuſe *Tacitus* as an Impoſture, for that he derides the Chriſtians, abuſes the Miracles of *Moſes*, and upbraids the *Jews* for their adoring the Effigies of an Aſs, in the fifth Book of his *Hiſtory*: Which, as coming from an *Heathen*, is not altogether ſo criminal; but rather to be condemn'd for a digreſſion, than for an Impiety. Finally, he equals as well *Thucydides*, as *Saluſt*, in the number of his choice Sentences; out of which, the wiſeſt Politicians have ſelected their moſt prudent Maxims of State.

Qu. *What account have you of* Lucius Florus?

Anſ. Lucius Annæus Florus (deſcended from the Noble *Annæan* Family, and thereby allayed to the *Senececaes*) lived under the Emperour *Adrian*; and compoſed an Epitomy of *Roman Hiſtory* in four Books. Some queſtion whether he was the ſame Author that annex'd the Arguments to *Livy*'s *Hiſtory*; but 'tis a great errour to imagine, that he ever deſign'd the Epitomy of all *Livy*'s works, much leſs, that he ſhould occaſion the loſs of any part of them. His ſtile is Poetical, uſing (like *Virgil*) Hemeſticks in his Periods, and writes more like a *Declamer* than a *Hiſtorian*, which makes *Sigonius* brand him for impertinent. His account of the *Suns* being ſeen to fall into the *Ocean*, and there heard with Horrour to extinguiſh its Beams in the Waves; (as mention'd in his Deſcription of

Brutus his Sea Voyage,) alſo his Report of two Spirits in the ſhape of young men appearing in *Rome* near the Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*; (when he ſpeaks of the defeat of *Cimbri* by *Marius*;) are things altogether incredible, and not fit to be inſerted in *Hiſtory*; as *Scaliger*, in his Comment on *Euſebius*, well obſerves. Yet notwithſtanding, *Voſſius* allows him to be a Writer, that is both Elegant and Eloquent, and (except in ſome few places) truly Florid.

Qu. *What account have you of* Suetonius?

Anſ. Caius Suetonius Tranquillus (whoſe Fathers name was *Suetonius Lenis*, as he himſelf teſtifies in the Life of *Otho*,) was Secretary of State to the Emperour *Adrian*, till being ſuſpected of too great Familiarity with the Empreſs *Sabina*, he was removed from that Employ. After which, he apply'd himſelf to

writing, and compos'd theſe ſeveral Pices: To wit, *The Lives of the Twelve firſt* Roman *Emperours*, beginning with *Julius Cæſar*, and ending with the death of *Domitian*, in the 98*th.* year of Chriſt, which piece is now extant: Together with other Tracts of the Illuſtrious *Grammarians*, *Rhetoricians*, and *Poets*, whereof at this day, only ſome Fragments remain; Beſides, *a Diſcourſe of the* Roman *Games*, a piece call'd, *the Republick of* Cicero, *and of the moſt Illuſtrious Families of* Rome, all which are periſh'd in the ruines of time. *Auſonius* likewiſe tells us of another Book of Kings divided into three parts, *Which* (he ſaith) *was written by* Suetonius, *and afterwards contracted into a Poem by* Pontius Paulinus. But for that Treatiſe of the Life of the Elder *Pliny*, which goes under the Name of *Suetonius*, it was certainly none of his; for the great

great Intimacy betwixt our Author and the younger *Pliny*, would have produced a more Honourable Character of his Friends Uncle, the Elder *Pliny*, than is there to be found, had *Suetonius* been the Writer of it. Some are of opinion that the beginning of his first Book of the twelve *Cæsars* is wanting, because there is no mention of the Birth and first years of *Julius Cæsar*, as there is of the Original and Education of all the other Emperours, in the rest of their Lives As for the Censures that are passed upon *Suetonius*, they are chiefly two; the first, *For his exclaiming against the turbulent Superstition of the* Christians; And the second, *for his Description of Vice in the Lives of* Tiberius, Nero, *and* Caligula; whereof, if you will pardon him the first as an *Heathen*, I see not how he could avoid the other, as a Faithful and True *Historian*.

Never-

Nevertheleſs, *Pliny* calls him, *A moſt Learned and Honeſt Author*: *Suidas*, *the famous* Roman Grammarian: *Vopiſcus*, *a fair, Candid and Compendious writer*: But *Ludovicus Vives* ſaith, *That of all the* Greek *and* Latine Hiſtorians, *He is the moſt pure and diligent, ſpeaking Truth boldly.* Nay, many prefer him before *Livy*, *Saluſt* or *Tacitus*: which Character, though *Voſſius* will not aſſent to, yet doth he approve of thoſe other Encomiums given him by *Vopiſcus* and *Vives*. This Author was at firſt rendred into *Engliſh* by that Voluminous Tranſlator Dr. *Philemon Holland*, which gave occaſion for one merrily diſpos'd to break this quibling Jeſt upon him:

Philemon *with Tranſlations doth ſo fill us,*
He will not let Suetonius *be Tranquillus.*

Qu. *What account have you of* Juſtin?

Anſ.

Anſ. Juſtin flouriſh'd under *Antonius Pius*, and abbreviated thoſe forty four Books of the *Univerſal Hiſtory* of two thouſand years from *Ninus* to *Auguſtus*, which *Trogus Pompejus* had before compoſed under the reign of *Tiberius*, and whereof nothing but this *Epitomy* remains; which, nevertheleſs, we find not to occaſion the loſs of the Original, as ſome imagine. *Martin* the *Polander*, as well as *Munſter*, confound this Author with *Juſtin* the Martyr, making them one of the ſame, becauſe they were Contemporaries; but without any colour of Reaſon, as appears by the Scurrilous Invective made by this *Hiſtorian* againſt the *Jews*, in his 36*th*. Book, which the Martyr would never have been guilty of. Now of this Author, as well his Method (wherein he follows his Original, even in the very number of Books) as his Stile, are both highly

highly commended. The ſeven firſt Books comprehend the Infancy of the World, or firſt Inhabitants thereof, beginning with the deſcription of Kings, Places and Countries of the firſt *Aſſyrian* or *Babyloniſh* Monarchies; and from the ſeventh to the one and fortyeth Book, is a continued Series of the Empire of *Macedon*, beginning with *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great. He uſed no direct Orations, for that had rendred him guilty of the ſame errour, which *Trogus* himſelf condemned in *Livy* and *Saluſt*. Yet nevertheleſs, *Juſtin* is accuſed of ſome Digreſſions, as in the beginning of his ſecond Book, where the *Scythians* and *Egyptians* have a long tedious debate in preference of each others Antiquity: And likewiſe in the twentieth Book, concerning the Birth, Travels, Virtue and Death of *Pythagoras*. Again, *Pererius* in

in his Comment upon *Daniel*, hath convinc'd *Juſtin* of many errours concerning the *Jews*: And *Vopiſcus* accuſes him of Falſity. But that wherein he ſeems moſt of all inexcuſable, is his falſe *Chronology*, which is wholly attributed to the Abbreviator.

Qu. *What account have you of* Ammianus Marcellinus?

Anſ. Ammianus Marcellinus, a *Græcian* and Citizen of *Antioch*, flouriſhed chiefly under the Emperours *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, holding in his youth divers conſiderable Offices of the *Militia*, particularly, one of the *Guard du Corps*, beſides many other eminent Employs, in all which, he acquitted himſelf with much Honour. He wrote an *Hiſtory* which extends from the beginning of *Nerva*, to the death of *Valens*, in one and thirty Books: whereof, the firſt thirteen being loſt, the other eighteen

teen only remain; and thoſe (too) full of Imperfection. As well his *Military Profeſſion*, as *Greek Birth*, do both contribute to the Roughneſs of his Stile; and for the ſame Reaſons ought to be pardon'd. No other *Hiſtorian* ſo well informs us of the Antiquities and Originals of the *Gauls*, *Germans* and *Burgundians*, as he doth; neither hath any *Heathen* Author written leſs reflectingly on the *Chriſtians*, notwithſtanding the exceſſive Praiſes he attributes to *Julian*, which were but his due in reſpect of Moral Virtues: For which reaſon, as well as for his ſincerity, and preſenting us with things no where elſe to be met with, he is duly eſteem'd of by all Learned men. Yet, nevertheleſs, ſome juſt exceptions may be taken againſt him; when, inſtead of an *Hiſtorian*, he plays the *Philoſopher*, and runs away from his Subject: As in the ſeventh Book, where he

quits

quits *Julian* at *Paris*, to Speculate the nature of Earth-quakes: Alſo, in the beginning of his twentieth Book, where leaving *Conſtantius* to prepare againſt the *Perſians*, he falls enquiring into the nature of Eclipſe; and preſents his Reader with a Lecture of *Aſtronomy* inſtead of *Hiſtory*: And again, in his thirtieth Book, where he leaves *Valentinian* at *Tryers*, whilſt he preſents you with an Invective againſt *Lawyers*. Alſo *Marcellinus* is by *Cauſine* accuſed of his too many Poetical Deſcriptions throughout the whole Body of his Writings. But notwithſtanding all theſe Cenſures, he is allow'd of by *Voſſius*, *To be a Grave and Serious Writer, worthy to be beloved by all men.*

Lib.

LIB. VI.

OF

GOVERNMENT

AND

SUCCESSION.

Qu. *WHich are the three principal forms of Government?*

Anſ. Firſt, *Monarchy*, which is the Government of one ſingle man alone, as is uſed in *England*, *France* and *Spain*: Or ſecondly, an *Ariſtocracy*, where the people are governed by a ſelect number of Noblemen or Grandees, as heretofore the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*: Or thirdly, *Democracy*, which is a Re-

publick or Commonwealth, wherein the People are govern'd only by ſuch Magiſtrates, as they chooſe among themſelves, as 'tis at this time in *Holland.*

Qu. *What are the Extreams or Abuſes of theſe three ſorts of Government?*

Anſ. When a *Monarchy* runs into *Tyranny*, *Ariſtocracy* into *Oligarchy*, or *Democracy* into *Anarchy* and *Confuſion.*

Qu. *How many ſorts of* Monarchy *are there?*

Anſ. Two, the one *Hereditary*, as in *England* or *France*, and the other *Elective*, as in *Poland.*

Qu. *How hath* England *been Anciently govern'd?*

Anſ. England was firſt under the *Britains*: ſecondly, Tributary to the *Romans*: thirdly, under the *Saxons*; fourthly, under the *Danes*: and fifthly under the *Normans*; whoſe Conqueſt of this Iſland by

William Duke *Normandy*, is the chief Period of time from whence our *Chronologers* reckon.

Qu. *Name me the Succeſſion of our* Engliſh *Monarchs from the Conqueſt, together with their ſeveral Races?*

Anſ. Firſt, of the *Norman* Race, were

William the Conquerour,
William Rufus,
Henry the firſt, and
King *Stephen*.

Secondly, of the Race of *Plantagenets*, were

Henry the ſecond,
Richard the firſt,
King *John*,
Henry the third,
Edward the firſt,
Edward the ſecond,
Edward the third, and
Richard the ſecond.

Thirdly, *Plantagenets* of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, were
Henry the fourth,
Henry the fifth, and
Henry the ſixth.

Fourthly, *Plantagenets* of the Houſe of *York*, were
Edward the fourth,
Edward the fifth, and
Richard the third.

Fifthly, of the Race of *Tudors*, were
Henry the ſeventh,
Henry the eighth,
Edward the ſixth,
Queen *Mary*, and
Queen *Elizabeth*.

Sixthly and laſtly, of the Race of *Stuarts*, were
King *James*,
King *Charles* the Martyr, and
Charles the Second, our preſent King, whom God preſerve.

Qu.

Qu. *How many years is it ſince* William *Duke of* Normandy *Conquer'd* England; *or when began he to Reign?*

Anſ. William the Conquerour having defeated *Harold* in that famous Battle at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, began his Reign *Anno Domini* one thouſand ſixty ſix. which is about ſix hundred and ſeventeen years ago.

Qu. *When did the Diviſion betwixt the two Houſes of* York *and* Lancaſter *firſt begin?*

Anſ. It began upon the death of *Richard* the ſecond: In which Kings reign was that Inſurrection of *Watt Taylor* and *Jack Straw*, whom the Mayor of *London* ſo Loyally defeated.

Qu. *How ended the Quarrel betwixt theſe two Houſes?*

Anſ. By the Marriage of *Henry* the ſeventh, to *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* the Fourth;

which Match united the Kings *Red-Roſe* of *Lancaſter*, with the Queens *White-Roſe* of *York*, and ſo eſtabliſhed the Peace of both Houſes.

Qu. *From whence ſprang the Title of King* James, *and the* Stuarts, *to the Crown of* England?

Anſ. By the Marriage of the Lady *Margaret*, King *Henry* the ſeventh's Eldeſt Daughter, to *James* the Fourth King of *Scotland*, whoſe Son, *James* the fifth, had Iſſue one only Daughter, which was *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the Mother of our *Engliſh* Monarch King *James*, the ſixth of that Name in *Scotland*, and the firſt in *England*. For *Henry* the ſeventhſ Iſſue Male being expired by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, (the only Relict of *Henry* the eighth) the next Succeſſion fell upon his Iſſue Female, the aforeſaid Lady *Margaret*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Writers of our* Engliſh Chronicles?

Anſ

Anſ. Matthew Paris, *Matthew Weſtminſter*, *Jeffry* of *Monmouth*, *Martin*, *Polydor Virgil*, *Holinſhead*, *Speed*, *Stow*, and *Baker*; beſides the Writers of particular Lives: ſuch as, *Daniel*, *Heywood*, *Bacon's Henry* the ſeventh, *Herbert's Henry* the eighth, and *Cambden's* Queen *Elizabeth*, the beſt in their kind.

Qu. *What Races have ſucceeded to the Crown of* France?

Anſ. There have been three Races of Kings in *France*: The firſt of *Pharamond*, *A. Ch.* 419. the ſecond of *Pepin*, *A. C.* 751. And the third of *Hugh Capet*, *A. C.* 988.

Qu. *What Races of Kings have ſucceeded to the Crown of* Spain?

Anſ. Since the Expulſion of the *Romans*, the *Spaniards* have had four Races of Kings: the firſt from the *Goths*, the ſecond, after the Invaſion of the *Moors*, from *Don Pelago*; the third from *Don Sancho Mayor*, King of *Navarre*; and the

fourth from the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of *Ferdinand* the *Catholick*; which Race now governs in *Spain*.

Qu. *What Races of Kings have ſucceeded to the Crown of* Scotland?

Anſ. The Ancient Kingdom of the *Scots* reckon by two Periods; the firſt from *Ferguſius*, who was King of *Scotland* in the time of *Alexander* the Great; and the ſecond from *Robert Stuart*, the Son of *Walter Stuart*, who married *Margery*, King *Bruces* Daughter, in the year of our Lord 1350. or thereabouts.

Qu. *How came* Ireland *into the hands of the* Engliſh?

Anſ. By the Conqueſt of *Henry* the ſecond, in the year of Chriſt 1172.

Qu. *Of what Family is the Emperour of* Germany?

Anſ. Deſcended from *Radulphus Auſpergenſis*, who *A. D.* 1273. made *Auſtria* the Imperial Seat, conſtituting his Son *Albert* firſt Duke thereof.

Qu.

Qu. *Of what Family is the Emperour of* Turkey?

Anſ. Of the *Ottoman* Family, ſo called from the War-like Emperour *Othoman* (Son of *Orthogules*) who *A. D.* 1300. did much enlarge the *Mahometan* Empire by his Arms.

Qu. *Of what Family are the Kings of* Portugal?

Anſ. Portugal, which did formerly belong to *Spain*, is now a diſtinct Kingdom of it ſelf, and enjoys the bleſſing of Kings of its own, out of that Honourable Family of the Duke of *Braganza*, deſcended from *Henry* of *Lorrain*, to whom *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile* gave his Daughter *Tereſia* in Marriage, for the good Services he had perform'd againſt the *Sarazens* in *Portugal*, *A. C.* 1110.

Qu. *How is* Holland *and the* Low-Countrys *Governed*?

Anſ. Holland did formerly belong to the King of *Spain*, 'till by the

the Severity of the *Spaniſh Inquiſition*, and Cruel Government of the Duke of *Alva* under *Philip* the ſecond, they Revolted, and by the Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth* threw off the *Spaniſh* yoak, and ſet up a *Commonwealth* among themſelves; under which kind of Government they now continue at this very day.

Qu. *What Intereſt hath the Prince of* Orange *in the Government of* Holland?

Anſ. He is allowed a double Vote in their Senate, with many other Priviledges above the reſt, as a Reward for the good Services done them by the Old Prince of *Orange*, in their Revolt againſt the Duke of *Alva* and the *Spaniards*.

Qu. *How is the preſent Government of* Italy?

Anſ. It is divided into little *Commonwealths*, *Principalities* or *Dukedoms*; which in Spiritual matters

matters are moſtly ſubject to the *Pope*; who, as the Ghoſt of the Deceaſed *Roman* Empire, ſits Crown'd upon the Grave thereof, as the *Malmsbury* Phyloſopher well obſerves.

LIB. VII.

OF

PHYLOSOPHY.

Qu. *WHich are the chief Succeſſions of Ancient* Phyloſophy?

Anſ. Theſe three; the *Ionick*, *Italick*, and *Eleatick*, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* reckons them; But *Diogenes Laertius* mentions only two the *Ionick* and *Italick*, which laſt he

he makes to fall in with the *Eleatick*.

Qu. *Who was the firſt of the* Ionick *Sect*?

Anſ. Thales.

Qu. *Who was the firſt of the* Italick *Sect*?

Anſ. Pythagoras; whoſe Maſters Name was *Pherecydes*?

Qu. *What* Phyloſophers *ſucceeded* Thales *in his Sect of* Ionick Phyloſophy?

Anſ. Anaximander, *Anaximenes*, *Anaxagoras*, *Archelaus*, and *Socrates*, who being the firſt Founder of *Moral Phyloſophy*, after his time ſeveral new Sects aroſe.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Phyloſophers *of the* Italick *Sect after* Pythagoras?

Anſ. Telauges and *Xenophanes*, (whom *Clemens* makes the firſt of the *Eleaticks*,) alſo *Parmenedes*, *Zeno Eleates*, *Leucippus*, *Empedocles*, *Democritus*, *Protagoras*, *Metrodorus*, *Diomenes*, *Pyrrho*, *Heraclitus*,

clitus, *Anaxarchus*, *Nauſiphanes*, *Naucydes*, and *Epicurus*, whoſe *Phyloſophy* is given us by the *Latine* Poet *Lucretius*.

Qu. *What are the chief Sects, which you ſay aroſe after* Socrates, *amongſt his Followers?*

Anſ. They were the *Cynicks*, *Stoicks*, *Academicks*, *Peripateticks*, *Scepticks*, *Epicureans*, and *Eclecticks*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Cynicks?

Anſ. Antiſthenes, *Diogenes*, and *Crates*, from whom ſprang the *Stoicks*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Stoicks?

Anſ. Crates, *Zeno*, *Citienſis*, *Cleanthes*, *Chryſippus*, *Cato*, *Varro*, *Tullie*, *Seneca*, *Antonius*, and *Poſſidonius*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Academicks?

Anſ. Plato, *Pſeuſippus*, *Xenocrates*, and *Polemon*, of the old *Academy*: *Crantor* and *Arceſilaus*, of the middle *Academy*: and *Lacydes*, *Hegeſilaus*, *Carneades*, and *Clitomachus*,

tomachus, of the new *Academy*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Peripateticks?

Anſ. Ariſtotle, Theophraſtus, Straton, Lycon, Critolaus, and *Diodorus*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Scepticks?

Anſ. Pyrrho, Timon, Æneſidemus, Neumenius and *Sextus Empericus*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Epicureans?

Anſ. Epicurus, his ſervant *Mus*, *Hermannus*, *Lucian*, *Celſus*, *Lucretius*, *Caſſius* who murther'd *Cæſar*, *Maro*, and *Patronius Arbiter*.

Qu. *Who were the chief* Electicks?

Anſ. Potamon of *Alexandria*, *Sotion*, *Ammonius*, and *Plotinus*.

Qu. *Why were the* Cynicks *ſo called?*

Anſ. In deriſion of their Moroſe Dogged Manners and ill Nature; Fawning on Vertue, and Barking at Vice; as *Ammonius* well expreſſes it.

Qu. *Why were the* Stoicks *ſo called?*

Anſ.

Anſ. From the place they diſputed in, call'd a *Stoa*, or *Porch*.

Qu. *Why were the* Academicks *ſo called?*

Anſ. From the place where they ſtudied in, called an *Academy*.

Qu. *Why were the* Peripateticks *ſo called?*

Anſ. From their manner of Diſputing as they walked in a place called the *Lycæum*.

Qu. *Why were the* Scepticks *ſo called?*

Anſ. Becauſe they deny'd any certainty of knowledge in any thing; which others affirming, were called *Dogmaticks*.

Qu. *Why were the* Epicureans *ſo called?*

Anſ. From their Maſter *Epicurus*; who nevertheleſs received all his Principles of *Atomical Phyloſophy* from *Democritus*, who held the ſame long before.

Qu. *Why were the* Electicks *ſo called?*

Anſ.

Anſ. Becauſe they pretended to ſearch all other *Phyloſophies*, and chooſe the beſt out of each.

Qu. *Why were all theſe men called* Phyloſophers?

Anſ. From their Study of Wiſdom and Knowledge.

Qu. *To what kind of knowledge did the* Academicks *pretend?*

Anſ. To know nothing certainly, but to diſpute all things; yet not abſolutely denying that there may be ſome probability of concluſion, only that it was difficult to attain unto.

Qu. *In what did the* Stoicks *differ from the* Peripateticks, *and the* Epicureans *from both?*

Anſ. Somewhat they differ'd in their *Phyſicks*, but moſt in their Opinions of the chief good and Happineſs of man.

Qu. *Wherein did the* Stoicks *place Happineſs?*

Anſ. In the rigid exerciſe of Vertue,

tue, and contempt of thoſe things, which others eſteem Pain or Pleaſure.

Qu. *In what did the* Peripateticks *place Happineſs?*

Anſ. In the exerciſe of Vertue, together with the enjoyment of the gifts of Nature and Fortune; the want of which, they acknowledged to be Unhappineſs.

Qu. *In what did the* Epicureans *place their Happineſs?*

Anſ. In the enjoyment of Pleaſure, and living without the fear of Powers Inviſible.

Qu. *What are the chief parts or contents of* Phyloſophy?

Anſ. Phyſicks, or *Natural Phyloſophy*; *Ethicks*, or *Moral Phyloſophy*; and *Dialecticks*, or *Logick*.

Qu. *What doth* Phyſicks, *or* Natural Phyloſophy, *comprehend?*

Anſ To know the Nature of the Heavens, and all things in the World.

Qu. *What doth* Ethicks, *or* Moral Philoſophy, *comprehend?*

Anſ. The inſtruction of Good Manners, Vertue and Vice, together with the chief good of men, and how to attain it.

Qu. *What doth* Dialecticks, *or* Logick, *teach?*

Anſ. The Art of Diſcourſe, or true Reaſoning, which ſerves as the Inſtrument of both the other.

Qu. *Which are the beſt Authors to inſtruct us in the Lives and Doctrines of the* Philoſophers?

Anſ. Diogenes Laertius, *Stobæus Plutarch*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and *Stenchius Eugebinus*; but above all, *Cicero's* Works, wherein we ſhall find what the Lord *Bacon* ſays to be Infallibly true; *That as a little* Philoſophy *encline th men to* Atheiſm, *ſo depth in* Philoſophy *bringeth back to* Religion.

LIB. VIII.

Of LEARNING AND SCIENCES In General.

Qu. *Which are the seven* Liberal Sciences?

Anſ. Philology,
Hiſtory,
Mathematicks,
Philoſophy,
Phyſick,
Law, and
Divinity.

Qu. *What doth* Philology *comprehend?*

Anſ.

Anſ. *Philology* comprehends the ſtudy of

Grammar, (or the Art of Writing and Speaking Correctly;)

Rhetorick, (or the Art of Speaking Eloquently;)

Poetry, (or the Art of Writing in Meaſure or Verſe;)

Logick, (or the Art of Reaſoning;)

Anagnoſtick, (or the method of Reading Authors Profitably;)

Criticks, (or Cenſures upon Authors;) and

Diadactticks, (or the method of Teaching others.)

Qu. *How may* Hiſtory *be divided?*

Anſ. Into ſeven parts: As for Example,

Eccleſiaſtical, (or the Hiſtory of the Fathers and Councils;)

Political, (or the Government of States and Kingdoms;)

Natural, (as *Pliny* of the Heavens, Fowls, Beaſts and Plants;)

Succeſſions, as of Countries and Families;)

Professions, (as the Lives of Famous men in any Faculty;)
Various, (as *Ælian*, *Plutarchs* Morals, and *Valerius Maximus*;) and
Fabulous, (such as are called *Romances*;)

Qu. *What do the* Mathematicks *comprehend?*

Ans. *Arithmetick*, (or the Art of Numbers;)
Geometry, (or the Art of Measuring;)
Perspectives, (or the Art of Sight;)
Astronomy, (or the knowledge of the Stars and their Motions;)
Geography, (or the Description of the Earth;)
Architecture, (or the Art of Building;) and
Musick, (or the Art of Harmony.)

Qu. *What doth* Phylosophy *comhend?*

Ans. *Metaphysicks* (that treat of Supernatural things, as Spirits, &c)
Physicks, (or Natural Phylosophy;)
Ethicks, (or Moral Phylosophy;)

Oeco-

Oeconomiques, (of Order and Discipline;
Politicks, (of Government;)
Thaumaturgicks, (or the working Strange Conclusions;) and
Pneumatology, (or the Doctrine of Spirits.)

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of* Physick?

Ans. To be well read in all *Natural* and *Physical* Writings, of the
Latines,
Greeks,
Arabians,
Paracelsians,
Galeno-Chymists,
Prophylacticks, and
Empericks.

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of* Law?

Ans. To read such as have written concerning *Law-givers*, and Laws in general,
Of the Law of *Nature*,
Of the Law of *Nations*,

Of

Of the Laws of the *Hebrews*,
Of the *Civil-Law*,
Of the *Canon-Law*, and
Of our *Municipal Laws*.

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of* Divinity?

Anſ. To read ſuch as have written *Divinity*
Natural,
Catechetical,
Exegetical, on Commentators,
Polemical, in Controverſies,
Synidetical, for Caſes of Conſcience.
Prophetical, of Preaching, and
Gubernetical, of Church-Government.

Inſtrue præceptis Animum; nec diſcere Ceſſes:
Nam ſine Doctrina, vita eſt quaſi Mortis
Imago.

FINIS.